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## FOREWORD

Pandit Binayak Misra's *Dynasties of Mediæval Orissa* is a useful supplement to late Professor R. D. Banerji's *History of Orissa* so far as it relates to the dynasties that held sway in Orissa from about 600 to 1100 A. D. The author has dealt with the problems connected with the history of the more or less contemporaneous Śailodbhavas and Bhaumas and the succeeding Somavāṁśis with ingenuity and erudition. Pandit Misra's treatment of the ancient geography of Orissa is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject.

14. 7. 33.

RAMAPRASAD CHANDA



## PREFACE

In the nineteenth century those, who compiled the history of Orissa, had no alternative but to depend fully on the *Madalapanji* or the chronicle of the Jagannatha temple of Puri. With the discovery of epigraphic records in Orissa, it was found in the beginning of the current century that the accounts of the pre-Moghul period, recorded in the *Madalapanji*, are entirely unreliable. The authenticity of the *Madalapanji* was challenged by the late Dr. Fleet and by the late Mr. M. M. Chakravarty. The results of the pioneer researches of the latter scholar are no doubt a valuable contribution towards the reconstruction of the history of Orissa. But his researches are generally limited to the period from the twelfth century onwards.

Later on the late Professor R. D. Banerjee set himself to the task of bringing out a connected history of Orissa from the prehistoric period down to the British conquest. We cannot deny the fact that his monumental work—*History of Orissa*—embodies a mass of authentic accounts. But due to want of sufficient data, he was hardly able to reconcile certain discrepancies and fully reconstruct the chronology of the different dynasties. However, since the publication of his *History of Orissa*, a few important records have been discovered. These have enabled me to arrive at certain conclusions discussed in the following pages, which, I hope, will be helpful to those who are interested in the Chronology of Orissa. Here I have also arranged all the informations available from the epigraphic records of Mediæval period in such a way that they can be easily studied by the students of history. Moreover, I have made an attempt to identify as far as practicable the places mentioned in them which will enable the readers to form an idea of the extent of territories of different dynasties.

In this connection I express my gratitude to my esteemed friend Pandit Tarakeshwar Ganguly, but for whose encouragement

I would not have set myself to the task of compiling this work. Again cordial acknowledgment of indebtedness is due to my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya, B. Sc., who rendered me much help in compiling this work.

In conclusion, I have to add that due to mental and physical troubles, I could not carefully look into the proof and in consequence a number of printing mistakes have crept in the book.

B. MISRA

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ch.	...	...	<i>Charana</i>
D.	...	...	<i>Dutaka</i>
E.	...	...	Engraver
E. I.	...	...	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i>
Gr.	...	...	Grant
H.	...	...	Heated by
I.	...	...	Inscription
I. F.	...	...	Immigrant from
Ind. Ant.	...	...	Indian Antiquary
J. A. H. R. S.	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society		
J. A. S. B.	...	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	
J. B. O. R. S.	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.		
P.	...	...	Plate
Pr.	...	...	<i>Pravara</i>
R. O.	...	...	Resident of
Ś.	...	...	<i>Sākha</i>
Sc.	...	...	Scribe
Se	..	...	Sealed by
V.	...	...	<i>Veda</i>
W.	...	...	Writer

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

P. 9, Table of Chronology, *for Mâdhavarâja 11 (720 A. D. read Mâdhavarâja 11 (620, A. D.).*

P. 11, l. 17, *for whose names, end, read whose names end,*

P. 14, l. 31, *for even the north-west, read even now the north-west,*

P. 14, l. 32. *for who claims, read who claim*

P. 15, l. 12, *for Purâṇas read Purâṇaś.<sup>2</sup>*

P. 21, l. 5, *for century A. D., read century A. D.<sup>3</sup>*

P. 21, l. 14, *for Harṣa era,<sup>3</sup> read Harṣa era<sup>4</sup>.*

P. 21, l. 17, *for Unmâṭakesarī<sup>4</sup>, read Unmâṭakesarī.*

P. 21, l. 18, *for grats, read grants,*

P. 21, l. 28, *for Śudhâkara, read Suddhakara.*

P. 21, foot-note, *for 1, read 2.*

P. 21, foot-note, *for 2, read 1.*

P. 22, foot-note 1, *for Vol. VI, read Vol. XVI.*

P. 23, l. 10, *for Jaimagaritta, read Yamagaritta.*

P. 29, Grant, No. 5, Genealogy Col. *for Kulastambha and his son Raṇastambha. read Raṇastambha and his son Kulastambha.*

P. 33, Chronology, *for Raṇastambha 11, read Raṇastambha 11 alias Alâṇastambha.*

P. 35, l. 18, *for te, read to.*

P. 39, l. 19, *for tuṅga, who, read tuṅga with Vinitatuṅga, who*

P. 40, Grant, No. 3, Identification col. *for (9) keonjhar (locally &c), read (9) Konjari (river) in Keonjhar.*

P. 44, Grant, No. 7, Identification col., *add (30) Panchapalli, a pergenna in Daspalla.*

P. 53, l. 4, *for Raṇadeva, read Raṇadeva.*

P. 53, l. 11, *for 'bhutaṅgati', read 'bhut Aṅgati'.*

P. 53, l. 29, *for widows', read widow's.*

P. 55, l. 3 *for lordship ever, read lordship over.*

P. 58, l. 6, *for grant, No. 98, read grant, No 1.*

P. 60, l. 23, *for Beglar, read Beglar<sup>1</sup>.*

P. 60, l. 24 *for Mayūra dynasty, read Maurya dynasty<sup>2</sup>.*

P. 60, foot-note 1, *for app. (b)+pp. 1101, read app, (b) pp. 110—11.*

P. 62, l. 8, *for Maūrya, read Maurya.*

P. 63, l. 4, *for the other inscription, read other inscriptions.*

P. 63, l. 10, *for conciliating, read reconciling,*

P. 63, Table of Chronology, *omit the perpendicular line between Bhîmaratha and Mahâbhavagupta II*

P. 64, l. 12, *for that the line, read that the senior line*  
 P. 64, l. 13 *for another line, read the junior line.*  
 P. 64, l. 26, *for doner, read donor.*  
 P. 65, l. 14, *for title, read titles*  
 P. 65, l. 26, *for his, read this.*  
 P. 75, l. 2, *for Chandwar, read Chaudwar.*  
 P. 76, l. 25, *for descents, read descent.*  
 P. 81, l. 16, *for jurisdictions, read jurisdiction.*  
 P. 81, l. 24, *for Tapovava in, read Tapovana is*  
 P. 83, l. 7, *for datas, read data.*  
 P. 85, Grant, No. 3, Genealogy col., *for Devendravarma, read Anantavarmâ's son Devendravarmâ.*  
 P. 91, Grant, No. 25, Genealogy col., *omit Râjendravarma*  
 P. 95, l. 5, *for No. 22, read No. 23.*  
 P. 95, l. 13, *for No. 3, read No. 9.*  
 P. 96, l. 24, *for close of, read close copy of.*  
 P. 108, l. 10, *for centnries, read centuries*  
 P. 108, l. 13, *for aduce, read adduce*  
 P. 108, l. 17, *for amonga, read among.*  
 P. 108, l. 20, *for beeame, read became.*

*Omit E. B. succeeding the page number of reference and preceding the name of the editor of plates in some tables.*





# Dynasties of Mediæval Orissa

## CHAPTER I

### (Section A)

#### SAILODBHAVA RULERS

It is seen from the appended table that the geographical places in the Koṅgada-māṇḍala mentioned in the copper-plate grants of the Śailodbhava rulers, and of Śubhākaradeva and Daṇḍimahādevi of the Kara family are now identified in the Ganjam district or in the neighbourhood of its border. From the identification of the Śalimā of the grant, No. 2, with Śalīā in Banpur in the Puri district, we can determine the northern boundary of Koṅgada. The hill-ranges running from Kaluparāghata westwards seem to have demarcated its northern limit. There is no pass through these ranges of hills which reach a point in the south-west frontier of the Nayagarh State.

The Mahendra hill which runs westwards from the coast of the Bay of Bengal in the east, probably formed the southern boundary line of Koṅgada. Again the hills, now demarcating the eastern boundary of the Kalahandi State, may be supposed to be the natural western limit of the same Koṅgada.

The grant, No. 2, was issued from the place on the bank of the Śalimā. It is, therefore, tempting to localise the capital of Koṅgada in Banpur. But there is no such place in Banpur, which would recall the description of Koṅgada by Hiuen Tsang. The Chinese pilgrim describes that the capital of Koṅgada, 20 *li* in circuit, is situated on an angle of the sea and there are many Deva temples. The situation of Ganjam, a petty town, where the ruins of temples are found in large quantity, recalls exactly Hiuen Tsang's description. I, therefore, think that the capital of Koṅgada should be identified with Ganjam and the place of issue of the grant, No. 2, should be supposed to be a temporary camp established on the bank of the Śalimā in Banpur.

The panegyrical text of the grant, No. 4, is a copy of that of the grant, No. 3, and it contains an additional eulogy of a further generation. The donor of the grant, No. 4, appears to my mind, to be the son of the donor of the grant, No. 3.

The scholars would no doubt accept my view that the donor of the grant, No. 5, was the son of the donor of the grant, No. 4, if they compare the texts of these grants. The text of the former grant has been reproduced in the latter grant and again an eulogy of a further generation has been added.

The text of the grant, No. 5, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 6, and it, therefore, appears that the donor of the latter grant is not different from that of the former grant.

The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 7 have not been found. But the eulogical text of Madhyamarāja of this plate is an exact copy of that of the king of the same name of the grant, No. 6. Evidently Dharmarāja son of Madhyamarāja of the grant, No. 7, is not different from the donor of the grant, No. 6. We may therefore, put the Śailodbhava rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 3 to 7, in the following chronological order.

Śailodbhava (mythical)  
 |  
 Araṇabhīta  
 |  
 Śrī Sainyabhīta  
 |  
 Ayaśobhīta I  
 |  
 Śrī Sainyabhīta (alias Mādhavavarman)  
 |  
 Ayaśobhīta (alias Madhyamarāja I)  
 |  
 Dharmarāja  
 |  
 Madhyamarāja II

(Grant No. 7) Raṇakṣobha

|  
 Pattāvyaśālopa  
 |  
 Tailapa Yuvarāja  
 |  
 Madhyamarāja III (Grant No. 7)

The grant, No. 2, was issued in 619-20 A. D. But the dates of other grants are not known. It is stated in the grants, Nos. 5 and 6 that after the accession of Dharmarāja to the throne, Mādhava, probably Dharmarāja's younger brother, raised the standard of revolt to wrest the regal power from his elder brother and was defeated at Fāsikā. Thereafter Mādhava sought the aid of Tivaradeva and again fought. He was also defeated with his ally this time whereupon he passed his days at the foot of the Vindhya. This Tivaradeva was no doubt the same Tivaradeva of Ratnapura in the southern Kosala.

Chandragupta succeeded his elder brother Tivaradeva to the throne and he was the contemporary ruler of Govinda III. We know that Govinda II, the elder brother of Govinda III's father, was ruling in Saka 705 or A. D. 783.<sup>1</sup> Hence the initial year of Govinda III's reign cannot be supposed to be earlier than 784 A. D. It is recorded in the inscription that Chandragupta was defeated by Govinda III before the birth of his son Amoghavarṣa who ascended the throne in 815-16 A. D.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore probable that Chandragupta suffered defeat by Govinda III before 800 A. D. In that case, Tivaradeva may be supposed to have ruled some time between 760-90 A. D.

Dharmarāja was 6th in descent from his ancestor Araṇabhīta. If we now allot average reign of 25 years, to each of the rulers, who preceded Dharmarāja, we get altogether ( $5 \times 25 =$ ) 125 years, covered by their reign. Now calculating from the date of the grant, no. 2, we get 745 A. D. ( $620 + 125$ ) as the initial year of Dharmarāja's reign. There is now a margin of 15 years between the result of the calculation of the preceding para and that of present calculation (i.e. 760 A. D. and 745 A. D.) which can be allotted to the donor of the grant, No. 2. In that case, Mādhavarāja II of the said grant can be taken as Araṇabhīta of our foregoing chronological table.

1 *History of Deccan* by R. G. Bhandarkar, p. 117.

2. See *E. I.* vol. XIII, p. 253 for Chandragupta's defeat and *Ind. Ant.* voi. XII, p. 216 for the initial year of Amoghavarṣa's reign. His 52nd year reign falls on Saka 788 or A. D. 816.

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identification
6	Puri plates of Dharmarāja. <i>J. B. &amp; O. R. S.</i> , vol. XVI. pp. 176-188. S. N. Rajguru.	(16) Dukka (17) Dongi (18) Varitani-Viṣaya (19) Mātchandra-pāṭaka (20) Fāsikā (battle-field)	(16) Dukkavellu 19°-34" north 85°-8 east (17) Dongi 84°-55" east 20°-3" north in Nayagāh (18) Boirani 85°-56" east 19°-35" north (19) Chandrapuṭu 19°-41" north 85°-11" east in Banpur (20) Same as 15
7	Tekkali plates of Madhyamarāja. <i>J. B. &amp; O. R. S.</i> , vol. IV. pp. 162-167. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	LOST	
8	Ganjam plate of Dandimahādevī. <i>E. I.</i> , vol. VI, pp. 133-142.	(21) Villagrāma (22) Barāḍa (23) Arttani (24) Hondala (25) Khairapāṭaka	(21) Belgam 19°-26" north 84°-51" east in Athagārh (22) Baioda 84°-31" east 20° north in Ghoomsur (23) Hoondalu 18°-30" north 84°-52" east (25) Same as 8
9	Kumurang plate of Dandimahādevī. <i>J. B. &amp; O. R. S.</i> , vol. V. pp. 564-569.	(26) Rasambhā (27) Kon'sara-nagari (28) Khidiṅgahara-Viṣaya	(26) Rambha 19°-34" north 85°-8" east (27) Kamasor 20°-2" north 84°-44" east in Ghoomsur or Ghantasila in Banpur (28) Same as 13

\* It has been pointed out by Mr. S. Rajaguru that from line 22 of Grant no. 6 we get *nṛpati*-*Ayaśobhita* and as such we should accept *Ayaśobhita* and *Araṇabhitā* as correct *virūdas*. They also seem to be fitting titles for rulers. After disjoining the combination of words we can get both forms—*Ayaśobhita* and *Yaśobhita*. Similarly we can also get *Araṇabhitā* and *Rāṇabhitā*. But in the above line we cannot get *Yaśobhita*. I, therefore, accept Mr. Rajaguru's suggestion.

Genealogy	Donee
Śailodbhava	Golasvāmi alias Māsikā
Araṇabbhīta	Gotra—Jātukaṇṇa
Śrī Sainyabbhīta I	Pravara—Vāśiṣṭhātreyā
Ayaśobhīta I	Charapa—Vājasaneyā
Śrī Sainyabbhīta II	Sākhā—Kānva
Ayaśobhīta II (alias) Madhyamarāja	
Dharmarāja	
Madhyamarāja I	
Dharmarāja	
Madhyamarāja	
Rāṇakṣobha	
Paṭṭavyālopa	
Yuvarāja Tailapa	
Madhyamāājā III	

These plates have been referred to for defining the Kongada country. They belong to different dynasty. Hence the genealogy contained in them are not mentioned here.

† The editor misread *rājyam pituḥ prāptiavān* in the line 27. Correct reading *rājyepi tat-prāptiavān* is found in Grant no. 6 in which the text of this grant has been reproduced. Evidently Madhyamarāja was not a son of Ayaśobhīta as the editor assumed with hesitation. The latter was a surname of the donor. Professor Keltorn similarly held that Mādhavavarman of Grant 3 was a son of Sainyabbhīta II (E. I., vol. III p. 42). But Dr. Hultzsch pointed out that Sainyabbhīta was a *viruda* of Mādhavavarman (E. I., vol. VI, p. 144).

## INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names.	Identification
1	Khurda copper-plate Grant of Mādhavarāja. <i>J. A. S. B.</i> vol. LXXIII (1904), pp. 282-88 Ganga Mohan Laskara.	(1) Thora (2) Aharana (3) Kumbhārachheda	(1) Thora-bonga, 19°-16" north, 84°-25" east (3) Kumāragān, 19°-18" north 84°-27" east
2	Ganjam plate of Saśāṅkarāja's time. <i>E. I.</i> vol. VI, pp. 143-46. F. Hultsch.	(4) Śālimākula (place of issue) (5) Chavala (6) Kṛṣṇagiri-Viṣaya	(4) Salia—a rivulet in Banpur (5) Chailu, 84°-57" east, 19°-16" north in Khallikota estate (6) A hill under the same name in Khallikotta
3	Buguda plates of Mādhavavarman. <i>E. I.</i> vol. III pp. 41-46 F. Keilhorn.	(7) Puipuni (8) Khadirapātaka (9) Guḍā-Viṣaya	(7) Poipuni, 19°-11" north, 84°-21" east, near mahendra hill (8) Koirapatty 84°-53 east 19°-37" north (9) In the Ganjam many places-names have Guḍā as final member.
4	Parikud plates of Madhyamarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. IX. pp. 281-287. R. D. Banerjee (Regnal Year 26) year 88 of an unspecified era.	(10) Pūrvakhandā (11) Katakabhukti	(10) The region lying to the east of Aska is called Pūrvakhandā
5	Kondendā Grant of Dharmarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. XIX. pp. 265-70. Y. R. Gupta.	(12) Kondendā (13) Khidīngahāra-Viṣaya (14) Somapura (place of issue) (15) Fāsikā (battle-field)	(12) Komanda 84°-56" east, 20° north in Nayagarh state. (13) A hilly tract of Banpur, bordering the Nayagarh state, is called Khedājhari (14) Soopur 84°-47" east 19°-8" north (15) Fasi 19°-36" north 84°-57" east in Athagarh.

## OF SAILODBHAVA RULERS.

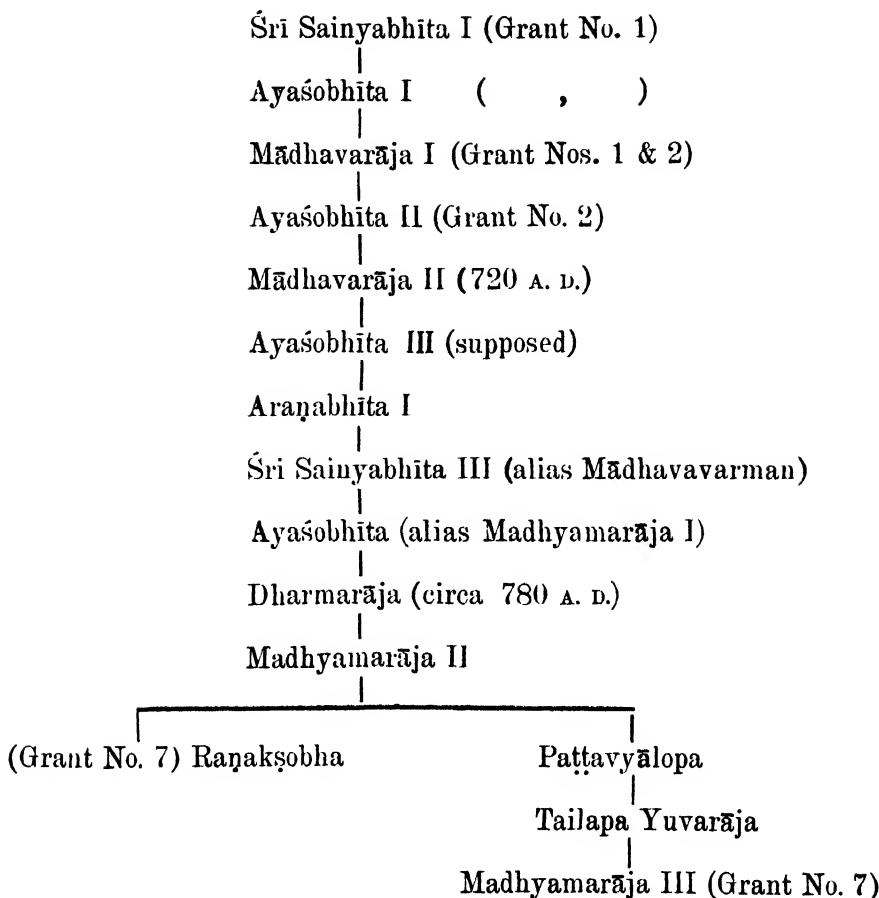
## CHAPTER I, SECTION A

Genealogy	Descendants
Śri Sainyabhīta Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāja	Prajapatiśvāmi of Vatsa Gotra and Vājasaneyika Kānvaśākhā
Mādhavarāja I Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāja II (619-20 A.D.)	Chharampasvāmi Gotra—Bhāradavāja Pravara—Āngirasa and Vārhaspatya
Sailodbhava (mythical) Araṇabhīta Śri Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāman (alias) Śri Sainyabhīta II	Vāmana Ādityadeva Bhatta Vāmana Gotra—Haritaka Charana—Taittiriya Pravara—Āngirasa, Vārhaspatya and Yuvanāśva
Sailodbhava (mythical) Araṇabhīta Śri Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta Śri Sainyabhīta II †Madhyamarāja (alias) Ayaśobhīta II	Twelve Brahmins
Sailodbhava (mythical) Araṇabhīta Śri Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta I Śri Sainyabhīta II Ayaśobhīta II (alias) Madhyamarāja Dharmarāja	Bhatta Gśonadecvasvāmi Gotra—Kauika Pravara—Audalat, Devarāt and Viśvāmitra Charana—Vājasaneyā

If it be untenable, we may hold that another generation ruled between Mādhavarāja II of the grant, No. 2, and Araṇabhita of the chronological table given before. The supposed ruler must have assumed the *Viruda* Ayaśobhita.

The *virudas* of this family alternated between Ayaśobhita and Araṇabhita, or Śri-Sainyabhita. If Araṇabhīt of the chronological table be not accepted as the the son of either Ayaśobhīt of the grant No. 2, or of supposed Ayaśobhīt, two further generations, namely Araṇabhīt and Ayaśobhīt, would be supposed again to have preceded Araṇabhīt of the given chronological order. This supposition seems to be untenable, because 75 years' reign of 3 supposed generations put the initial year of Dharmarāja's reign in 820 A. D. when Tivaradeva was certainly not alive. It, therefore, appears that the supposition of one generation is sufficient.

The text of the grant, No. I, is quite different from that of all other grants. The donor of the grant, No. I, claims supremacy over the whole Kalinga while the donor of the grant, No. 2, is indicated to be a feudatory of Śaśāṅkarāja. I, therefore, hold that the former grant is earlier than the latter. This assertion can also be corroborated by the palaeography. Mādhavarāja I of the grant, No. 2, may be supposed to be identical with Mādhavarāja of the grant, No. 1. We may now reconstruct the following complete chronological table of the Sailodbhava rulers :



I have visited recently Baṇkāda which is situated on the bank of the Sāliā in Banpur. The place is fortified on all sides by the forest-clad hills. On one of these hills there is lying a large slab of stone containing a votive inscription. On palæographic ground this inscription can be assigned to the 5th century A. D. There are also other relics of antiquarian interest in this place.

In the grants, nos. 3 to 6, the founder of the Śailodbhava family is said to have come out of a rock. But we do not know whether Baṇkāda which is called Bakharma in the inscription was the original seat of this family.

## CHAPTER I

### (Section B.)

#### SIVARAJA OF PATIAKELA GRANT.

A copper-plate from Patiakela in the Cuttack district was edited by the late R. D. Banerjee in E. I., Vol. IX (pp. 283-288). It contains a date written in words as well as in figures. But unfortunately the letters and figures of the date are damaged. Nevertheless the date has been ascertained by the editor.

In the beginning of the text 83 written in words is decipherable and in the concluding portion the figure 200 is discernible. It has, therefore, been assumed by the editor that the mutilated letters succeeding 83, written in words were intended for expressing 200. The plate is thus supposed to have contained the year 283 which, in the editor's opinion, belongs to the Gupta era, because the use of Gupta era in Orissa in the first quarter of the 7th Century A. D. is proved by Mâdhavarâja's grant<sup>1</sup> the characters of which resemble in form those of the plate under discussion. His supposition is also borne out by the similarity of style of composition of the texts inscribed on these two grants. I give below extracts from each text to illustrate the said similarity.

Chatur-udadhi-salila-vichi-mekhalâ-nililâyâm Sadvîpa-giri-  
pattanavatyâm vasundharâyâm Goptrâvde varsha-śata-traye  
varttamâne Mahârâjâdhirañj Śrî-Śasâñkâ-râjye sâsati-dharanitale  
(Madhavaraja's plate)

Salila-nidhi-velâ-valâyita-chala-taraṅgâbharaṇa-ruchira-maṇ-  
gura (?)-pattanavatyâm vasumatyâm pravarttamâna-mâṇa-vaniśa-  
râjyakâle tray-âdhika-aśity-uttara-Maudgal-āmalakule gagana-tala-  
sitadidhîti-nivâte sita-charite paramamâheśvara-Śrî-Sagguyayyane  
Sâsati dakṣiṇa tosalyâm-(Patiakela Plate)

<sup>1</sup> E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 144 ff.

On consideration of the style of composition, we can suppose that these texts belong to the same period, for imitation of style from the text inscribed on a copper-plate which is considered as a secret property, is not probable at a distant date. Apparently the year of Patiakela grant can be supposed to have belonged to the Gupta era. But we cannot understand why the said year has been connected with the reign of the Māṇa dynasty. Did Śaśāṅka alias Narendragupta belong to the Māṇa family? Śaśāṅka established his sovereignty over Karṇasuvarṇa a tract of country which has not yet been well defined. According to the speculation of some scholars, Manbhumi formed a part of Karṇasuvarṇa. Manbhumi seems to have derived its name from the Māṇa family which ruled over it. I need mention here that *Bhañja*, the surname of the rulers of a particular family, is the appellation of that family. Similarly Māṇa the surname of the rulers of another family might have been the appellation of another family. Only two inscriptions, belonging to the rulers whose names, end in the Māṇa suffix, have so far been discovered in the Hazaribagh district which is not far from Manbhumi.<sup>1</sup> Out of them Udayamāṇa's inscription discloses that Udayamāṇa, a merchant of Ayodhya, was the founder of the Māṇa rule. On palaeographic ground this inscription has been assigned to the 8th century A. D. But it can be gleaned from the text inscribed that Udayamāṇa flourished long before the time of the inscription. It is also supposed by the editor of this inscription that out of respect to Udayamāṇa's name, the people of the locality engraved an account of him on a stone. Udayamāṇa might have, therefore, flourished earlier than the time of the said inscription, but we do not know whether Śaśāṅka belonged to the Māṇa family or whether the Māṇa family of Patiakela grant is identical with Udayamāṇa's family.

It is stated in the Patiakela grant that Śivarāja, the donor of the grant, was a feudatory of one Sagguayayyana of Maudgala family who was ruling in southern Tosali. *Rāja*, the final member of the name of the donor, tempts me to connect

<sup>1</sup> E. I., Vol. II, pp. 343-347.

Śivarāja with the Śailodbha family for the names of the rulers of this family often ended in the suffix *Rāja*.

The village Tandrvalla granted by this plate is identical with Tendra which is a few miles west of Jajpur. I think, Valla the last member of the name of the granted village, has been transformed to Veelpara, the name of the village one mile south of Tendra. It is probable that the Tandrvalla was divided into two parts in later times. However Varttanaka, the place of issue of the grant, can be identified with Barchana about twelve miles south of Tendra.

I may mention in the conclusion that the present Khandayat family at Ratangiri which is not far from Barchana, belongs to Maudgala Gotra and the insignia of this family is Saila (hill). The traditional account relates that the remote ancestors of this family were the rulers of the locality. But it is difficult to ascertain whether this family is the remnant of Śivarāja's family.

## CHAPTER II

### (Section A)

#### BHAUMA RULERS

Bhauma rulers issued their grants either from Guhadevapāṭaka or from Guheśvara-pāṭaka. These places of issue are no doubt one and the same place. Guhadeva was probably transformed to Guheśvara in later times. However Guheśvara-pāṭaka seems to be the capital of the Bhauma territory, first because all the grants were issued from this place and secondly this place has been described as a beautiful town in the grants, Nos. 2 and 5 to 10.

It is stated in the Oriya Mahābhārata by Sarala Das of the 15th century A. D. that Viṣṇukara with the aid of Bhima founded the Kara rule over a holy land called Śivapura. Bhauma family is also mentioned as the Kara family in the grant, No. 7. The change of the family-name, from Bhauma to Kara, is no doubt due to Kara suffix occurring at the end of the name of each and every ruler of the family which is mentioned as Bhauma in the grants, Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6. However on the authority of Sarala Das, we can now identify the capital of Bhauma or Kara territory with Śivapura of the Mahābhārata, which is identical with Śivadāsapura a part of Jajpur town where the ruins of a palace is now traceable.

According to the version of the Virajā-māhātmya, some shrines at Jajpur bear the names Laliteśvara, Kusumeśvara and Daṇḍiśvara. These shrines may be supposed to have taken their names after Lalitahāra, Kusumahāra and Daṇḍimahādevī who flourished in the Bhauma family. Again the scribe of the grant, No. 2, is said to be the resident of Virajā which is another name of Jajpur. I, therefore, identify Guheśvara-pāṭaka with Godhaneśvara, pātanā lying in the vicinity of the aforesaid Śivadāsapura, which was probably a part and parcel of Guheśvara-pāṭaka, in ancient times. Guheśvara probably transformed to Godheśvara which has, very

likely, been sanskritised as Godhaneśvara. However I need mention here in support of my identification of Guheśvara-pāṭaka that the scholars have unanimously identified the capital of Orissa of Hiuen Tsang's time with Jajpur.

The readers will find that the village Bubhurudā of the grant, No. 2, is unquestionably identical with Buhurudā lying in the proximity of Puri. Bubhurudā is said to have been included in the southern Tosala, not in the Kongada-maṇḍala. Evidently the northern limit of Kongada can, in no way, be stretched beyond Kaluparaghāt.

The villages of the northern Tosala of the grant, No. 1, is now traceable in the Balasore district. We gather from the *Raghuvamśa* by Kālidāsa that the Kapiśā or the modern Cossai in the Midnapore district formed the northern boundary line of Utkala which comprised Tosala.

It is stated in the *Purāṇas* that one Guha, belonging to a non-aryan family protects the peoples,—Kaliṅgas, Māhiśyas and Māhendra Bhaumas or the Bhauma tribe inhabitating the Mahendra hill.<sup>1</sup> The hill ranges extending from Orissa and the northern Circars to Gondwana, some of which near Ganjam is still called Mahendra, were known as Mahendra-giri-mālā in ancient times.<sup>2</sup> It, therefore, appears that the term *Māhendra Bhauma* of the *Purāṇas* is alluded to the Bhūyāñ tribe of the northern feudatory states of Orissa.

In the Majjhima-nikāya and Mahābagga of the Pāli literature two Bhūyāñs, Tapusa and Bhallika of the Utkala country, are said to have met Buddha at Bodhagaya. In the *Purāṇas* the Utkala people are also indicated as neighbours of the people of the Gaya district<sup>3</sup> and as descendants of Ilā. I think, Ilā implies earth. Apparently the Utkala country extended up to the Gaya district in the north-west. It is worth-mentioning that even the north-west frontier of Orissa is predominated by the Bhūyāñs who claims descent from earth. Apparently the Bhūyāñ tribe constituted the

1 *Purāṇa* text by Pargiter.

2 *Mārkandeya Purāṇa*, edited by Pargiter, p. 284.

3 *Harivansha* Ch. X.

ancient Utkala people. The text, running on the lines 3 and 4 of the grant, No. 2, also discloses that Bhauma was a distinguished clan of the Utkala family.

Bhaumyasya mahati Khyāti guna-māl=Otkale kule nr-  
pro=bhud=abhūtapūrvv=osmin

(In the widely reputed Bhauma family of Utkala, there flourished an unprecedented King—)

In the language of the Bhūyāns *pāṭa* signifies *generation*. *Pāṭaka* can, therefore, be interpreted as the founder of the family. Hence Guhadeva-pāṭaka, the name of the capital of the Bhauma territory, owes the origin of its name to the king Guha of the Purāṇas.

We find that Śāntikara, husband of Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 5, is identical with Lalitahāra, husband of Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant No. 7. Now Śāntikara can again be identified with Lalitahāra of any of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10. Hence in the light of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, we can suppose that Śāntikara had an elder brother, Kusumahāra by name.

I have carefully examined the form of the symbol representing the numerals of the year of the grant, No. 2. This symbol fully resembles in form that of the inscription, No. 4, which denotes 90. Again I have compared the symbol of the grant, No. 2 with that denoting 90 in Buhler's chart (table IX, Col. 24). Evidently the grant, No. 5, is not much removed in date from the grant, No. 2. This statement is also supported by the identification of Harivardddhnna, who heated the plate of the grant No. 2, with the personage of the same name of the grant, No. 7. We can, therefore identify Śubhākara and his son Śivakara of the grant, No. 2, with Paramasaugata Śubhākara I of the grant, No. 5 and Kusuamahāra of the grant, No. 8, respectively. It is needless to say that Śivakara and his son Śubhākara of the grant, No. 2, are identical with Śivakara and his son Śubhākara of the grant, No. 1.

Lalitahāra of the grant, No. 7 has been identified with Śāntikara of the grant No. 5. It is, therefore, not probable that

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place names.	Identification.	Genealogy
1	Neulpur Gr. of Subhākaradeva. E. I. Vol. XV, pp. 1-9 E. b. R. D. Banerjee Year 84, Mārga vadi 13.	(1) Guhadeva- pāṭaka (place of issue) (2) Kompā- raka on Parvata- droni and (3) Salōnapura (new name given to amalgamated village) in (4) Pañchāla (5) in Uttara Tosala.	(1) Godhaneśva- rapatna (a part of Jaipur town in the Cuttack district) (2) Kopāre (20°- 17' N. 86°-25' E) in Balasore. (3) Solanapura (20°-53' N. 86°- 11' E) on the north bank of the Vaitarani near Jaipur. (4) Panchamal per- genna in Balasore.	Paramopāsaka Kṣemāṅkara alias Nrīgatapha Paramatathūgata Śivakara Paramasaugata Subhākara (Mahārājā)
2	Chaurasi Gr. of Sivakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XIV, pp. 292-306. E. b. Narayan Tripathy Year 93. Kārt- tika sudi Dvā- dashi.	(6) Guhadevi- pāṭika (place of issue) (7) Bubhu- rudā in (8) Anta- rudra in (9) Dakṣina Tosala.	(6) Same as no. 1. (7) Buhurooda (19°-10' N. 85°- 58' E) near Puri. (8) Antarodh— a perigenna in the Puri district.	Sivakara (Queen Jayāvalī devī) Subhākara (Queen Mādhavidevī) Sivakara Paramabhaṭṭākara Mahārājādhīrāja and Parameśvara
3	I. of Santikara in Ganeshgum- pha. E. I. XIII, p. 167. E. b. R. D. Banerjee.			
4	Dhauli cave I. of Sāntikara E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64. E. b. R. D. Banerjee. (year 93)			
5	Hindol P. of Subhakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. 69-83. E. b. Binayak Misra. Year 150. Srā- vanya sudi 7.	(10) Guheśva- rapāṭaka (place of issue) (11) Nod- dilo in (12) Kāñkavirāvissaya in (13) Uttara Tosali (14) Gan- geti (stream) (15) Panktāpallā.	(10) Same as no. 1. (11) Nandelo in Hindol. (12) Konkaraj in Angul (20°- 58' N. 80°-29' E) (14) Gangejiodi in Hindol (20°- 46' N. 85°-13' E) (15) Potnapat in Angul (20°-37' N, 85°-12' E)	Lakṣmikara Paramasaugata Subhākara Santikara (Queen Tribhu- vanamahādevī, born of Nāga family) Subhākara Mahārājādhīrāja

## OF BHAUMA RULERS

## CHAPTER II, SECTION A

Officers.	Donees.	Remarks.
D. - Mahāksapatalā- dhikṣa Samudradatta. Sc. - Mahāksapatalikā Bhogi Vrahmadatta. H. - Narāyana. E. - Edādatta,	Two hundred Brahmans of different Gotras.	The numeral of the year was read as 8 by the editor. He also read the day as 23 and Guheśvarapātaka as Su-bheśvarapātaka.
H. - Harivardhana R. of Virajā.	Jallubhāṭṭa. G. - Kātyāyanasa Pr. - Vaiśvānara and Maitrakāthakhilla.	The editor read the numerals of the Year as 13. He also read 'Chiraja' &c., for Virajāvastavya taptakāra.
		The cave was probably cut under the patronage of Loyomaka son of physician Bhīmata son of Nannāṭa.
		The cave was probably cut under the patronage of physician Bhīmata son of Nannāṭa.
Sc. - Bhoji Haravara. H. - Peḍārpala Rāma- deva. E. - Nattakāra Vijaya- jīva son of Anandajīva.	The village was granted for the worship of Vaidyanātha bhaṭṭāraka.	<i>Kamalākara-bñhskara</i> are not names of the rulers. This grant was made at the request of Pulindarāja.

The Grants of the Bhauma rulers contain the seal representing the figure

## INFORMATIONS FORM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

<p>Dharakot C. P. Gr. of the kara king Subhakara- deva. 6 J. A. H. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 189-194. E. b. Satyanā- rayan Rajguru.</p>	<p>(16) Guheśva- rapātaka (place of issue) (17) Guj- jata in (18) Jaya- kātaka in (19) Kongadamanḍala.</p>	<p>(16) Same as no. 1. other place- names are not precisely decipher- ed.</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>Dhenkanal P. of Tribhuvana- mahādevi. 7 J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 419-427. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri. Year 160. Kārt- tika, sudi 6.</p>	<p>(20) Guheśva- rapātaka (place of issue) (21) Kontā- śapāra in (22) Olāśrama-viśaya in (23) Tosala,</p>	<p>(20) Same as no. 1. (21) Kontaparā (20°-8' N, 86°-4' E) in Cuttack. (22) Olasa (20°- 9' N, 86°-1' E) in Cuttack.</p>	<p>Ummātakesari Gayāda Lalitahāra Mahārājādhīrājā Parameśvarī Queen Tribhuvanamahā- devi, daughter of Rājamalla of southern country</p>
<p>Ganjam P. of Dandimahādevi. 8 E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 137-140. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn. Year 180, Mār- gaśīrsa, vadi, 5 Sankranti.</p>	<p>(24) Guheśva- rapātaka (place of issue) (25) Villa- grāma in (26) Varādākhanḍa- viśaya in (27) Kōngada in (28) Dakṣīna Tosala (29) Ilōndala (30) Khairapātaka.</p>	<p>(24) Same as no 1. (25) Belgan (19°-26' N, 84°- 51' E) in Athgarh in Ganjam. (26) Barooda in Ghoomsur (20° N, 84°-31' E) (27) Ganjam. (29) Hoondalu (18°-31' N, 84°- 52' E) in Ganjam. (30) Koīrapatty (19°-37' N, 84°- 53' E) in Ganjam.</p>	<p>Ummā Sinha Gayāda Lolahāra Kusuma- hāra Lalita- hāra Sāntikara, Śubhākar After Subhākar a queen ascended the throne and then her daughter Dandimahādevi</p>
<p>Ganjam G. of Dandimahādevi. 9 E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 141-142. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn.</p>	<p>(31) Guheśvarapā- taka (place of issue) (32) Rasambhā in (33) Arttani- viśaya in (34) Kongadamanḍala in (35) Dakṣīna Tosala.</p>	<p>(31) Same as no. 1. (32) Rambhā (19°-34' N, 85°- 8' E) in Khalikota Estate.</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>C. P. Gr. of Dandimahādevi. 10 J. B. O. R. S., Vol. V, pp. 564-577. E. b. H. Pan- day. Year 187, Jyai- ṣṭha, sudi 13.</p>	<p>(36) Guheśva- rapātaka (place of issue) (37) Kanta- śarānagṛī in (38) Khidiṅga- hāravīśaya in (39) Kongadamanḍala in (40) Dakṣīna Tosala (41) Bān- silichchheda.</p>	<p>(36) Same as no. 1. (37) Ghantasilā in Banpur where- from the grant comes. (38) A hilly tract of Banpur, bordering the Nayagarp state is called Khedājhari.</p>	<p>"</p>

## BHAUMA RULERS

## CHAPTER II, SECTION A

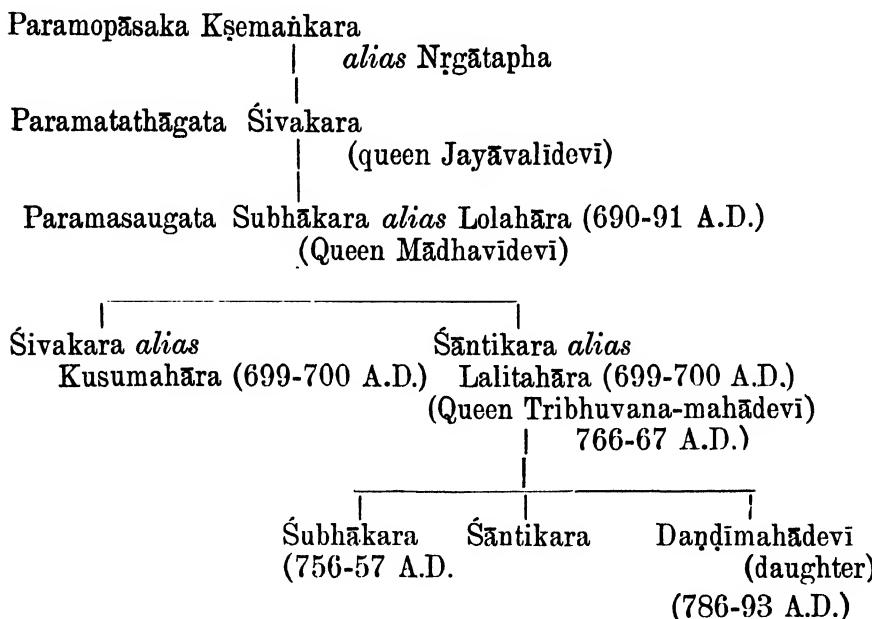
	Bhatta Narāyaṇadeva Kunṭhabhatta.	Owing to mutilation of letters, the text of the plate has not been accu- rately deciphered. But it appears that the text of this grant is a replica of that of the preceding grant.
Mahāksapatālādhyakṣa Valabhadra. Sc.—Mahakṣapatālīka Bhogi Nāgadeva. H.—Malināmbuvāha Kavirasena. E.—Harivarḍdhana and Rasabhavardhana.	Bhatta Jagadharā. G.—Bharadvāja. Pr.—Āṅgirasa. Vār- haspatya and Bharadvāja. Ch.—Vājasaneyā. S.—Kānva.	The editor reads Śu- bheśvara pāṭaka. The numerals of the year have not been correctly deciphered by him. Tribhuvanamahādevi was Parama-vaiṣṇavī.
Mahāsandhivigrahi— Ugrāditya. Jambhana, son of Jayātman composed the text.	Dhavala grandson of Apratidaghosha of Vingi- pāṭaka. G.—Viśvāmitra. Pr.—Devalātā and Audalata. S.—Kānva.	Gayāda, Lolahāra and Lalitahāra are correct readings for Madgapāda, Lolabhāra and Lalita- bhāra respectively.
Sc.—Bhogada. E.—Kanṭhabhakā.	Bhāṭṭaputra Purushot- tama. G.—Kāsyapa. Pr.—Kāsyapa, Avach- chha and Naidhrva.	Daksina Tosalāyāin is misread as Dakṣina Kośa- lāyāin.
Jambhana son of Jayātman composed the text. Mahāksapatālādhikṛta Rānaka Sri Bhusaṇanāga. E.—Dāmodora son of Devadatta.	Kākadugada, Vānkulla- Vaivovā, Iṣvara, Sarva- deva, Bāngesvāra. G.—Bhāradvāja and others.	The editor misinter- prets the symbol repre- senting the numerals of the Year as 300.

of conch-tusk, Conch-shell and crescent.

the name of Lalitahāra's immediate successor was Sāntikara. I am, therefore, of opinion that Śubhākara of the grant, No. 8, was succeeded by Sāntikara but not vice versa.

We learn from the grant, No. 8, that Śubhākara was succeeded by a queen. This queen is no doubt identical with Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 7.

The texts of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, are one and the same. The grants, Nos. 5 to 10, belong to the same century, because the symbol denoting the 100th, year of an unspecified era, occurs in each of these grants. I, therefore, put the Bhauma rulers in the following chronological order.



Tribhuvana-mahādevī is said in the grant, No. 7, to be the daughter of Rājamalla, the mark on the forehead of the southern region, who averted a calamity which befell the Bhauma family. Again it is stated in the grant, No. 5, that Tribhuvana-mahādevī was born of a Nāga dynasty. I, therefore, identify Rājamalla, father of Tribhuvana-mahādevī, with Pāllavamalla of southern India, who is also known as Kṣatriyamalla, first because the

Pallavas are supposed to have belonged to the Nāga race,<sup>1</sup> secondly the ancestor of Pallavamalla is said to be the son of the daughter of a serpent King<sup>2</sup> and thirdly *rāja* is synonym of *Kṣatriya*. This Pallavamalla is known to have ruled in the first half of the of the 8th century A.D. The grants Nos. 5 to 7 can, therefore be supposed to have belonged to the same century.

The era, used in the grants of the Bhauma rulers, can now be taken as Harṣa era, first because Harṣavarddhana's supremacy over Orissa is gleaned from "The life of Hiuen Tsang" by Samuel-Beal and secondly in case of the acceptance of Harṣa era Tribhuvanamahādevī's time coincides with Pallavamalla's time. I need mention here that Keilhorn was also of opinion that the unspecified era, used in the copper plate grants of Orissa, can be taken as Harṣa era.<sup>3</sup>

It is worth-mentioning that we gather from the grant, No. 5 that this family had a lion emblem. We get from the grant No. 7 that one Ummatakesarī<sup>4</sup> as the remote ancestor of Tribhuvana-mahādevī. Ummatasimha is also found in the grants, No. 8 to 10. Hence either Kesari or Simha appears to be the surnama of the rulers of this family.

Professor Sylvan Levi points out that the King of Orissa who presented the autograph manuscript of *Gandavyuha*, the last section of *Avatāmsaka*, to the emperor of China in the 8th century A.D. as token of homage through Prajña belonged to this Bhauma family. The English rendering of the Chinese translation of the King's name is 'who does what is pure, lion.' The retranslation of the English rendering, is Śubhakara Simha or Pavitrakara Simha or Śudhakara Simha. Professer Sylvan Levi, therefore, identifies him with Śubhakara of the grant, No. 1, who professed Buddhism and suggests that for the name of this King we must read Śubhakar, for names of his ancestors are recorded as

1 South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, p. 346.

2 Jovean Dubxeal, Pondicheri, 1917.

3 South Indian Inscription, Vol. II, p. 508.

4 E. I. Vol. VI, p. 134, Foot notes 5 and 6.

Kṣemāṅkara and Śivakara which constituted *Kara*, not *ākara* as last member.<sup>1</sup>

That the Kings of this family bore the surname Simha or Kesari has now been proved by the Copper-plates. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly say that the King, who presented the autograph manuscript, belonged to this family. But it is difficult to identify him with Subhākara of the grant, No. 1, because the last member of his name is distinctly *ākara*, not *Kara*. It is, therefore, better to identify him with Sāntikara of the grant No. 5, who in the inscription No. 4 is indicated as a Buddhist. The Chinese translation ought to be re-examined for ascertaining the actual name of the King.

## CHAPTER II

(Section B.)

### JAYASIMHA OF UNKNOWN FAMILY

A single plate of Jayasimha has been found in Dhenkanal State. The text inscribed on it begins with “*Mandākini-kūla-vāsakāt prāptapāñcha-mahāśavda.*” It is also stated in this plate that the village granted lies in the Yamagartha-maṇḍala. It has been assumed by the editor of this plate that the grant was issued from the camp established on the bank of the Mandākini. But the text quoted above conveys no such meaning, for there is no punctuation after “*Mandākini-kūla- vāsakāt.*”

Jayasimha is said to be the lord of all the Gond people. We can, therefore, locate Jamagartha-maṇḍala in the Pallahara State where the Gond people predominate. As the place-names, mentioned in the grants of the Tuṅga rulers, which were also issued in the Yamagartha-maṇḍala, are now traceable in the Pallahara State and in its neighbourhood, the above location of Yamagartha appears to be tenable.

The place of issue of the grants of the Tuṅga rulers is not mentioned in their grants. We can, therefore, surmise that the practice of recording the name of the place of issue in the grants was not in vogue in the Yamagartha-maṇḍala. There is also no such stream called Mandākini in the Pallahara State or in its neighbourhood. Apparently Jayasimha's grant was not issued from the bank of the Mandākini. I think, the text quoted above conveys the meaning that Jayasimha obtained five great sounds from one residing on the bank of the Mandākini. As this Mandākini is distinctly identical with the stream flowing under the same name at Jajpur, I am inclined to hold that Jayasimha was the feudatory of a ruler residing at Jajpur. This ruler probably belonged to Bhauma family. This assumption is also corroborated by the fact that Jayasimha, like Bhauma rulers, used a year of an

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Glace-names	Identifications
1.	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayasīṁha, J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 417-419. E. B. Min. Hara- prasad Shastri.	(1) Mandākinī-kūla (2) Kāryāṭī in (3) Yamagartha- mandala	(1) A stream under the same name is flowing at Jaipur. (3) Jamagadia ( $20^{\circ}30' N$ , $85^{\circ}5' E$ ) in Angul or Jomurdi ( $21^{\circ}30' N$ , $85^{\circ}14' E$ ) in Pallahara.

## OF UNKNOWN FAMILY

## CHAPTER II, SECTION B

Genealogy.	Donee	Officers
Jayasimha (possessor of Pāñchamahā-śavda and lord of all Gonds) (Year 99 of an unspecified era)	Mahendrasvāmī Sakandrasvāmī G.—Autathya Ch.—Vājasaneya	E.—Mahābhogi Tāridatta

unspecified era in his grant. The numeral of the year is also represented by the symbol in the grant under discussion. This year is probably 93 not 99 as read by the editor. On the supposition that the Harṣa era was in use in Orissa, I assign this grant to 699-700 A. D. The palæography is also in support of this date.

## CHAPTER II

(Section C)

### *Sulki Rulers*

#### SULKI RULERS OF KODĀLAKA MANDALA

The readers should bear in mind that almost all the grants of Sulki Rulers were found in the Dhenkanal State and in its neighbourhood. The villages granted by the plates have also been identified in the same locality. Again Kodālaka, the place of issue of all the grants, is identifiable with Koalu where architectural remains now exist.

It has been mentioned in the grant No. 5 that Kodālaka-mandala extended up to a point surronnded by the Saṅkhajoti. In Oriya *Jodi* implies a stream (*cf.* Kāthajodi). Saṅkhajoti can, therefore, be taken for the Sankha, a tributary of the Brahmani.

The donor of the grant No. 5 has been represented as the lord of all the Gondas. The states of Bamra, Bonai and Gangpur and the valley between the Sankha and the Koel are dominated by the Gondas even today. It is therefore not difficult to define the territory the Sulkis ruled over.

The Sankha flows in a southerly direction, forming the boundary-line between Jashpur State and Simdeg for some distance and joins with the Palamara and from this confluence runs for some miles in a semi-circle and at last flowing in a south-easterly direction joins with the Koel, coming from a northerly direction, at Panposh in the Gangpur State. Now the joint stream flows in a southerly direction under the name Brahmani through Gangpur, Bonai and Bamra and enters the Dhenkanal State whence it runs eastward. It is, therefore, evident that the Kodālaka-mandala extended in the north-westerly direction up to the confluence of the Sankha and the Palamara.

It is stated in the grant No. 7 that Kaṇadastambha first up-

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place names.	Identification.
1	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayastambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 405-409. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodālaka (palace of issue) (2) Chandrapura in (3) Koñkulakhanda in (4) Goyila-viṣaya	(1) Koālu (20°-56" N, 85°-19" E) in Dhenkanal State. (2) Chāndpur (20°-47" N, 85°-25" E) (3) Kankulu (20°-47" N, 85°-17" E)
2	Puri P. of Ranastambha. J. A. S. B., (1895), Vol. LXIV, pp. 123-27. E. B. Manmohan Chakravarty.	(5) Kodālaka (place of issue) (6) Kānkavirā in (7) Goyilakhaṇḍa (8) Pajāra in (9) Goyila-viṣaya	(5) Same as no. 1 (6) Konkarai (20°-56" N, 85° E) (7) Same as no. 4 (9) Same as no. 4
3	Gr. of Ranastambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 151-71. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(10) Kodālaka (place of issue) (11) Jarā in (12) Jarā-Viṣaya Bounded by (13) Chakalika	(10) Same as no. 1 (11) Jali (21°-53" 85°-44 E) (13) Chakalia (21°-53" N, 85°-59" E)
4	Unpublished Hindol Gr. of Ranastambha, (now preserved at Hindol palace).	undeciphered	
5	Dhenkanal Gr. of Kulas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 400-405. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(14) Kodālaka (place of issue) (15) Jharavāda in (16) Goyila-Viṣaya in the mandala sur- by (17) Sañkhajotī	(14) Same as no. 1 (15) Jharaveda (21°-11" N, 85°-25" E) (16) Same as no. 4 (17) Saukha—A tribut- ary of the Brāhmani
6	Ta'cher Gr. of Kulas- tambha, E. I., vol. XII, pp. 156-58. E. B. R. D. Banerji.	(18) Kodālaka (place of issue) (19) Singa (20) Paśchimakhaṇḍa —purvva (Viṣaya)	(18) Same as no. 1 (19) Singara (20°-50" N, 85°-8" E)
7	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 412-17. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(21) Kodālaka (place of issue) village is not mentioned	(21) Same as no. 1

## OF SULKI RULERS.

## CHAPTER II, SECTION C

Genealogy,	Donee	Remarks
Kulastambha   Ranastambha   Jayastambha	Bāvana, son of Khamba, son of Nirvāna G.—Sāndilya Pr.—Āsita, Devala Ch.—Chchhandoga S.—Kauthuma I. F. Kolānchi	E.—Vaṇik Iśvāta
Kulastambha   Ranastambha	Belu son of Madhusudana G.—Vatsa V.—Yajuh I. F.—Ātidhā (Ayodhyā)	The editor read Kānkanirā which has been corrected has Kānkavirā in the light of Hindol Plate of Subhākaradeva.
Kulastambha   Ranastambha	Pauchuka son of Hari son of Bāghu I. F. Tillangalabhatta in Rādhā G.—Kāśyapa Pr.—Kāsyapa, Vachchhāna Nāidhrava S.—Kānala, v. Yajuh	
Kulastambha   Ranastambha		
Vikramāditya   Rulastambha   Ranastambha	Vṛhaspati son of Ravi son of Sīhapa G.—Kāśyapa Pr.—Tryārsa S.—Mādhyandina V.—Yajuh. I. F. Madhyadeśa	The donee was Vaiśnava.
Kāñchanastambha   Kalahastambha alias Vikramāditya Ranastambha	Viśvarūpa Bhāṭṭaputra Jadu's son Anantarupa G. Utathya Pr. Tryārsa I. F. Maṅgalavilā	
Kulastambha   Kāñchanastambha   Kapadastambha alias Vikramāditya   Ālānastambha   Jayastambha	Govvarahuti Chitrādikṣita son of Senghalada son of Mandabhuti G.—Yajñādhā-Paraśāra Pr.—Gārgga I. F.—Hastipada	

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

<p>8 Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayastambha's son Nidayastambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol., II, pp. 409-12. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri,</p>	<p>(22) Kodālaka (place of issue) (23) Lolapura</p>	<p>(22) Same as no. 1 (23) Lonipara (20°-53" N, 84°-56" E)</p>
<p>9 Dhenkanal Gr. of Rañastambha, J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 396-400. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shostri.</p>	<p>(24) Kodālaka (25) Kolāmpaka</p>	<p>(24) Same as no. 1 (25) Kolambi (23° N, 83°-41" E)</p>

## OF SULKI RULERS.

## CHAPTER II, SECTION C

Jaystambha   Nidyastrmbha	Chāndavachchha G.—Kāśyapa I. F. R̄ṣivaka Mutāvasu	
Ranastambha	Sudarśanadeva G.—Grautama S.—Vajasanaya	E. Mundāka

rooted a king, Dhekata by name, and afterwards duly honoured and restored him to his former position. The tradition relates that Dhenkanal, the name of the state, owes its origin to a Śavara, Dhenkā by name, who was in possession of the present headquarters of the state. There exists now to the west of the chief's residence, which is about six miles from the Brahmani, a stone called Dhenkā-Śavara-mūḍa (the head of Dhenkā Śavara). This stone is also worshipped by the people of the locality once or twice a year.\* The traditional Dhenkā is probably identical with Dhekata of the copper-plate. In that case, it can be held that the southern boundary of the Kodālaka was not far from the Brahmani. The hills bordering the Hindol State may be supposed to have formed the Southern boundary of the Kodālaka-mandala.

The chronology of the Śulkis deserves careful consideration. The appended table shows that the genealogies of the first four grants are one and the same, although the grant No. 1 carries the genealogy for a further generation. It should be mentioned here that the texts of those four grants are also one and the same, except the documentary portion.

The genealogical text of the grant No. 5 is also a copy of that of any of the first four grants, although the name of Vikramāditya is substituted for that of Kulastambha, and Raṇastambha's son is called Kulastambha in it. There will be no objection if I hold now that Vikramāditya and Kulastambha mentioned in the first four grants were one and the same person because of having the same eulogy. Hence Kulastambha, son of Raṇastambha of the grant No. 5 now appears to be Kulastambha II. Evidently Raṇastambha had two sons—Kulastambha II and Jayastambha (of grant No. 1).

The text of the grant, No. 7 is a copy of that of the grant, No. 6, only containing an additional eulogy of Kanadastambha, who is called Kalahastambha in the latter grant. I think, Kalaha has been misread or miswritten for Kanada, because there was not much difference between the forms of 'n' and 'l' and of 'd' and 'h.' If it

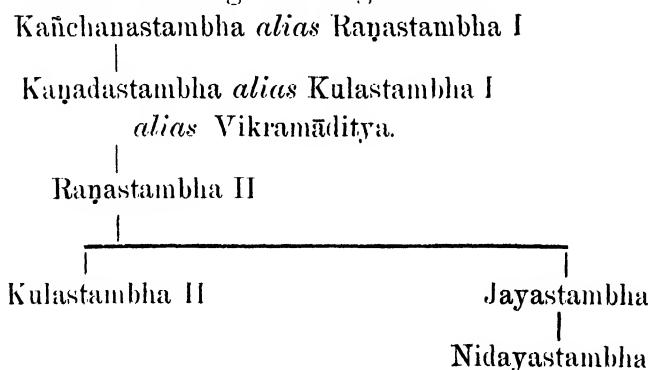
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\* *Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States, Orissa*, Vol. XXI, by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, p. 164.

be tenable Ālānastambha of the grant, No. 7, can be identified with Rañastambha of the grant, No. 6, because of having the same eulogy. In that case, Kañadastambha *alias* Vikramāditya of the grants, Nos. 6 and 7, may be taken as Kulastambha of the first four grants, who has been equated with Vikramāditya of the grant, No. 5. Now Kulastambha, son of Rañastambha of the grant, No. 6, is identical with Kulastambha of the grant, No. 5, and again Jayastambha of the grant, No. 7, may be taken as the same Jayastambha of the grant, No. 1.

The grant, No. 9, contains the year of an unspecified era in numerical symbol. The symbol is distinctly a *lu* which denotes 100 (see *Prāchīna lipi-mālā* by Gaurishankara Hirachand Ojha, Plate LXXIV). The other figure occurring after *lu* is 3. Thus the year is 103.

Now Rañastambha of the grant, No. 9, appears to be the first man among the Sulki rulers who made land grants without referring to their overlord. I, therefore, identify this Rañastambha with Kañchanastambha of the grant, No. 6 or No. 7. So the Sulki rulers may now be put in the following chronological order :



## CHAPTER II

(Section D)

### NANDA RULERS

Only one plate of this family has been published so far. The place whence it came, is not known. But it is reported that Pandit Nagendranath Mahapatra found this plate in a private family while engaged in searching for Sanskrit and Prakrit MSS. As far as I know the Pandit worked in the Dhenkanal State. So I suppose that the plate was found in that State.

This plate was issued from Jayapura in *Airāvattamandala*. There is a village under the name Jayapur in the Dhenkanal State, which does not seem to be of much antiquity. I think, Jayapura is identical with Nandapura. It is probable that Jayapura was changed to Nandapura, since the Nanda rulers used to reside there.

It is stated in the grant that Jayānanda got the territory of the Gondrama which has wrongly been identified with Ganjama. Gondrama signifies nothing but the Gond people.

The mention of *Airāvatta-maṇḍala* is found once again in the Narasinghpur charter of Uddyotakesari. The villages *Kontalandā* and *Lova-karadā* of this grant have been identified with Kantilo and Karada respectively lying on the southern bank of the Mahanadi in the Khandpara State. The southern boundary of the *Kodālaka maṇḍala* has been supposed to have been formed by the present northern boundary of the Hindol State. It is, therefore, probable that the *Airāvatta-maṇḍala* was bounded by the *Kodālaka maṇḍala* on the north. The hill-ranges running on the southern border of the states of Ranpur and Nayagarh seem to have formed the natural southern boundary of the *Airavatta-maṇḍala*. *Airāvatta* is identical with Ratagarh in Banki in the Cuttack district.

The text of the unpublished grant is a close copy of the published grant. But it is a curious fact that the donor of the published

grant was Dhṛivānanda, although 'Devānanda' is inscribed on the seal of the same grant. The donor of the unpublished grant is Devānanda. No mention as regards the relation of Dhṛivānanda with Devānanda has been made in the published grant. Evidently Devānanda had another name Dhṛivānanda.

I need mention here that there is a mistake in the published text. In line 12 the correct reading is "nṛpatirbhūtā-satāmagraṇī" instead of "nṛipati bhutsutograṇī" which is ungrammatical. The letter *ma* has been omitted by the scribe of the published grant. But in the unpublished grant the same letter is distinct. Again the letter *ta* succeeding *bhū* has not been conjoined with *sa* in the facsimile-print of the published grant. Besides, the metre has been defective by the omission of *ma*. It, therefore, appears that Devānanda had no son, Vilāsatunga by name, as suggested by the editor, since the interpretation of the text running on the line 12 has been different, according to the revised reading. It is not probable that any ruler of the Nanda family bore a name which ended in 'tuṅga' suffix. 'Vilāsatunga' seems to be an adjective of Devānanda. So the following genealogy of the family is now available.

Jayānanda  
 |  
 Parānanda  
 |  
 Śivānanda  
 |  
 Devānanda *alias* Dhṛivānanda

The unpublished grant contains no date. But the published grant contains the year of an unspecified era. The numerals of the year are represented by symbols. The first symbol has been correctly read as *lu*, (100), but erroneously interpreted as 3 by the editor. The second symbol, which has been wrongly read as *chu*, distinctly represents 90 (cf. Dhauli Inscription of Santikar, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64). Then there occurs the figure 3. Thus the year is 193, not 1373 as interpreted by the editor. This year 193 belonged to an era which was used in the plates of the Bhauma

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications
1.	Jayapur C P. of Devānandadeva. J. B. O. R. S. vol XV. pp. 87-97. E. B. A. Banerji Shastri.	(1) Jayapura (place of issue) (2) Siloda in (3) Ai āpāṭ̄ma (ñda) la	Nandapoor (20°-44" N, 85° E) in Angul. 2) Siridi (20°-45" N, 85°-9" E) in Dhenkanal State. (3) Ratagarh in Banki.
2.	Unpublished Dhenkanal P. of Devānandadeva. (Now preserved in Baripada museum)	(4) Jayapura (place of issue) (5) Lambeva (6) Potadā (Visaya) (7) Airāpāṭ̄tamandala	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Limboo (20°-28" N, 85°-6" E) in Narasinghpur State. (6) Potala (20°-42" N, 86°-14" E) in Hindol State. (7) Same as no. 3.

## OF NANDA RULERS.

## CHAPTER II, SECTION D

Genealogy	Donee	Officers
Jayānanda (Lord of Gonds)   Parānanda   Sivānanda   Devānanda   Vilāsatunga   Dhruvānanda	Tribikram   Jidakā   Bāmana G.—Vrihaspati Pr.—Pañchārsa	Sc.—Sandhivigrahi Dhāmmada E.—Uddāka
Jayānanda (Lord of Gonds)   Parānanda   Sivānanda   Devānanda	Ädityaddhara   Śaktiddhara   Vasmaddhara G.—Krishnatreya Pr.—Archchhanānasa and Syavāśmana V.—Yajurveda	

or Kara family. The title Paramasaugata, assumed by the donor of the published grant, indicates that he was a Buddhist. He therefore, seems to be a contemporary of one of the Bhauma rulers, because during their reign Buddhism had a stronghold in Orissa. Again the comparison of the scripts of the grant under discussion with those of the plate of Bhanudeva (1312 A. D.), the facsimile-print of which has been incorporated in the *Orissa in the Making* by Mr. B. C. Mazumdar, clearly shows that Devānanda flourished long before the 14th Century A. D.

## CHAPTER II

### (Section E.)

#### Tunga Rulers

I need not repeat here the identification of Yamagarattamāndala over which the Tunga rulers established their lordship. But I should mention here that the donor of the grant, no. 3, claims lordship over 18 classes of the Gond people or 18 States inhabited by the Gond people (aṣṭādaśa gondramādhipati).

All the texts of the grants belonging to the Tunga rulers, so far published, begin with the description of the great hill R̄ṣivāsaka. Then follows the same eulogical text of a generation in all the grants. But the name of this generation of the grant, No. 3, is different from that of the grants, Nos. 1 and 2. In the former grant, occurs the name Vinitatunga and in the latter grants the name is Gayādatunga. Thereafter runs the same text in all the grants. But the text of the grants, nos. 1 and 2, discloses that one Jagattunga, belonging to Sāndilya Gotra, hailed from Rohitasa (modern Rotasgarh) and in his family flourished Sālaṇpatunga whose son was Gayādatunga, while it is recorded in the grant, No. 3, that one Vinitatunga of Sāndilya Gotra hailed from Rohitasa. Again in the grant, No. 3, the relation of Khadgatunga, who immigrated from Rohitasa, is not mentioned. It, therefore, appears that this Vinitatunga was himself the donor Vinitatunga son of Khadgatunga.

It is evident from the grants Nos. 1 and 2 that Sālaṇpatunga was not the immediate successor of Jagattunga, who hailed from Rohitasa. I, therefore, suppose that Gayādatunga's plates are later than the grant, No. 3, and Jagattunga was not the founder of the Tunga rule over the Yamagaratta-māndala. However, with the present state of our knowledge, we cannot construct the

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.	Genealogy.
1.	Talcher Gr. of Gayādatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1916). Vol. XII pp. 291- 295. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(1) Yamagartta- mandala (2) Tuṅkerā (3) Vāmaitala	(1) Jamagadia (20°-40' N. 85°-5" E) in Angul or Jomurdi (21°-30' N. 85°-15" E) in Pallahara state. (2) Tonkour (21°- 25' N. 85°-14" E) in Pallahara	Jagattuṅga Śalāpatuṅga Gayādatuṅga.
2.	P. of Gayādatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1909) vol V. pp. 347-350. E. B. Nilamani Chakravarty.	(4) Yamagartta- mandala (5) Venduṅga (6) Toro	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Balaṅga (21°- 44' N. 84°-47" E) in Bonaī (6) Thora-kota (21°- 20' N. 85°-2" E) in Pallahara.	Jagattuṅga Śalānatuṅga Gayādatuṅga
3.	Bonaī P. of Vini- tatūṅga. J. B. O. R. S. vol. VI. pp. 238-240. E. B. M. M. Hara- prasad Shastri.	(7) Jamagartta- mandala (8) Khambāi (9) Konjari.	(7) Same as no. 1. (9) Keonjhar (locally called Kenjhara).	Khadgatuṅga Rāṇaka Vinita- tūṅga (lord of 18 Gonds)

## OF TUNGA RULERS.

## CHAPTER II, SECTION E

Donee	Seal	
<p>(1) Devaśarmā son of Padmaśarmā son of Dhanaśarmā.  G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Vatsyāyana &amp; Naiduruya. S—Kānva of Yajurved. I. F. Mutharuthabhatta in Varendra. R. O. Sāvirabhatta in Odra.</p> <p>(2) Vṛṣṭideva son of Lallada son of Dhātuka.  G—Vatsa. Pr.—Pañchārṣa  S—Kānva of Yajurveda I. F. Sāvathi.  R. O. Yamagarttamandala.</p>	Crescent bull	This family came from Rohitagiri (modern Rotasgarh in Bihar) and belonged to Sāndilya Gotra.
<p>(1) Dādo son of Govinda son of Kakā Ojhā.  G—Kausika. Pr.—Tryārsa.  I. F. Añchhatra.  R. O. Kuruvābhatta in Odra</p> <p>(2) Trivikrama,  (3) Puruśoattma son of Viṣṇudiksita  G.—Kausika, Pr. - Tryārsa.  Further donees appear.</p>	"	"
Harsānala grand son of Kukasa G.—Hāritasa Pr.—Āngirasa, Ambarisa and Yanvanāśva.	dear, standing by a tree	"

accurate chronology of the Tunga rulers, although I throw here the following suggestion.

Khadgatuṅga  
 |  
 Vinitatuṅga  
 |  
 Jagattuṅga  
 |  
 Sālāṇatuṅga  
 |  
 Gayādatuṅga.

## CHAPTER III

### (Section A)

#### BHANJA RULERS

I have appended a table showing the identification of geographical places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhañja rulers. I do not vouch for the accurate identification of the ancient place-names. Nevertheless I do not hesitate to correct some of the identifications, made by others, which have hitherto remained unchallenged. Mr. B. C. Mazumdar identified Khiñjali with Khimidi.\* This Khimidi has been mentioned in the Ratanpur stone inscription of Jajalladeva of 1114 A. D.† Apparently Khimidi is not the variant of Khiñjali.

Rai Bahadur Hiralal identifies Khiñjali with Keonjhar§ which is locally called Kendujhar. This identification seems also to be phonetically untenable. I, therefore, identify it with Iñjili in Angul. This is certainly not opposed to phonetic rules. In this manner I have corrected the identifications previously made by either myself or others. However the credit for identification of the places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhañja rulers, does not belong to me, but goes to Rai Bahadur Hiralal who first undertook this tedious task.

Now I warn the readers not to be misled by the wrong reading of the grants, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9. These grants are edited by one and the same scholar who reads Baudhapti for Bodhayati, Khiñjani for Khiñjali and Pātipura or Br̥tipura for Dh̥rtipura.

The appended table shows that the places mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 23, are identified in Ghoomsur, Baud, Nayagarh, Dashpalla, Athmallik and Sonpur. The places mentioned in the

\* J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II p. 430.

† E. I. Vol. I, p. 32 ff.

§ E. I. Vol. XVIII, p. 300.

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
1	Baud P. of Nettabhanja J. B. O. R. S. vol. XVII, pp. 104-118. E. B. Binayak Misra	(1) Āngulakapattana (place of issue) (2) Laundaka (3) Stambakāra (4) Batarā in (5) Olaśrṅgavisiya	(1) Angul (20°-48" N, 85° E). (2) Ramudi (10° 53" N, 85° E). (4) Patarea (20°-52" N, 85° E). (5) Alusingi (20°-33". N, 85°-23" E) in Hindol	Mahārāja Nettabhanja 98th year of an unspecified era.
2	Sonpur P. of Satrubhanja E. I. vol. XI pp. 99-101. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(6) Dhritipura (place of issue) (7) Milupādi in (8) Royarā-visaya in (9) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(8) Roila (20°-53" N, 84°-26" E) (9) a Injili (20°-48" N, 84°-49" E) in Angul. b Indragadia (20°-6" N, 85°-8" E) locally called Hinjalagadia, in Nayagarh	Śilābhanja Satrubhanja
3	Kumārakela Charter of Satrubhanja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 429-435. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(10) Dhritipura (place of issue) (11) Jayantamurā (12) Kumārakelā in (13) Khinjali	(11) Janamaira (20°-50" N, 83°-53" E). (12) Kumarakali (20°-53" N, 83°-59" E) (13) Same as No. 9.	Āngati Rānaka Satrubhanja 15th regnal year.
4	Singhara P. of Ranabhanja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 481-486. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar	(14) Dhritipura (place of issue) (15) Singhorā (on the bank of) (16) Vyāghra (17) Mahallopī in (18) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(15) Sugura (20°-41" N, 84°-2" E) (16) A tributary of the Mahanadi in Baud. (17) Maholi (20°-37" N 84°-49" E). (18) Same as No. 9	Śilābhanja Satrubhanja Rānaka Ranabhanja 9th regnal year.
5	Tasapaikera Gr. of Ranabhanja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 167-177. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(19) Dhritipura (place of issue) (20) Tāsapaikerā in (21) Utrapalliviṣaya in (22) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(20) Utrapali (20°-41" N, 83° 37 E.) (22) Same as No. 9.	Satrubhanja Rānaka Ranabhanja
6	Baud Gr. of Ranabhanja E. I. vol. XII, pp. 325-328. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(23) Dhritipura (place of issue) (24) Vālaśrṅga on the bank of (25) Sālankī in Khatiā-visaya in (27) Ubhaya Khinjali	(24) Balasing (20°-53" N, 84°-17" E) in Baud. (25) A tributary of the Mahānandi in Baud. (27) Same as No. 9.	Satrubhanja Rānaka Ranabhanja Lord of Ubhaya Khinjali, 26th regnal year.
7	Dashpala P. of Ranabhanja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 269-273. E. B. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya	(28) Dhritipura (place of issue) (29) Hastilendā (30) Pañchappalli in (31) Tulāśinga-visaya in (32) Ubhaya Khinjali	(31) Tulsingi (20°-1" N 84°-37" E). (32) Same as No. 9.	Śilābhanja Satrubhanja Rānaka Ranabhanja 24th regnal year

## BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A.)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Sc.—Nanna (Lalla ?)	Mādhavasvāmi. G.—Pārāśarasa. S.—Kānva. Ch.—Vajasaneya.	The grant was made for the increase of merit of deceased queen Vāsatādevi.
Sc.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Kṛṣṇa son of Ākhaṇḍala son of Mahodadhi. G.—Kāśyapa. Pra.—Tryārsa. V.—Sāmaveda I. f. Ālāpa.	The donor was Vaiṣṇava.
Min.—Savaradatta Sc.—Devala	Manoratha and Narāyaṇa G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Gārga—Apanya—Āngirasa I. f.—Vaṅgakuti R. O.—Gandhatapāti (Gandharādi in Baudha)	The donor was Vaiṣṇava
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāṇḍi	Vohe, son of Bhadaraśaṅkha. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Vachchhāya (?)— Naidhruva. V.—Yajuh I. f.—Bhadrapalāśa in Madhyadesa. R. O.—Gandhatapāti.	
E.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi.	Sridhara son of Vāpula son of Valabhadra. G.—Bhāradvāja. Pr.—Āngirasa—Vārhaspatya. S.—Mādhyandina. I. f.—Nirola. R. O.—Kāmari	
E.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Dāmodara son of Bhūṣaṇa G.—Maudgalya. Pr.—Bhārmyāśva & Āngirasa. S.—Vajasaneya—Kānva. I. f.—Khaḍuvapalli in Madhyadeśa	The Donor was Vaiṣṇava
E.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Padmākara son of Prabhākara son of Āṅgadi. G.—Kṛṣṇātreyas. Pr.—Ātreyas—Archanānasa— Savāsma Ch.—Cchhandoga. S.—Kauthuma I. f.—Pechipatka in Varendra R. O.—Vurallā.	The Doner was Vaiṣṇava

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
8	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum.)	(33) Dhritipura (place of issue) (34) Turūla in (35) Tulāśrīga- Vaya in (36) Khīñjali	(34) Tulodi $20^{\circ}7' N, 84^{\circ}45' E$ (35) Same as no. 3. (36) Same as no. 36.	Gandhañja Maharāja Ranabhañja 58th regnal year.
9	Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja E. I. vol. XII. pp. 322- 325. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(37) Dhritipura (pla-é of is-ue) (38) Konatithi in (39) Khatia- Visaya in (40) Khīñjali	(38) Konchati $20^{\circ}45' N, 84^{\circ}21' E$ (40) Same as no. 9.	Gandhañja Maharāja Ranabhañja 54th regnal year.
10	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja. (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(41) Dhritipura (place of issue) (42) Ambarāri in (43) Sivarākhandā in (44) Dakṣinapalli- Viṣaya in (45) Khīñjali	(42) Ampara (43) Subulia $20^{\circ}54' N, 84^{\circ}11' E$ (44) Dakpalli $20^{\circ}28' N, 84^{\circ}14' E$ (45) Same as no. 9.	Śilābhañja Śatrubhañja Rānaka Ranabhañja
11	Patna museum Gr. of Ranabhañja. Awaiting publi- cation in E. I. Rep. Arch. Survey of India (eastern circle) 1916-17. p. 4.	(46) Vahiravāda on the bank of (47) Mahānadi in (48) Dakṣinapalli	(46) Same as no. 45.	Śilābhañja Śatrubhañja Ranabhañja Mahādevi Vijyā daugh- ter of Niyānnama was actual donor.
12	Madras Museum P. of Śilābhañja, (Unpublished)	(49) Khindari- singha in (50) Śchāmunda- māndala in (51) Narendra- dhavalā's country (52) Gudeśvara (53) Chāmpā (54) Padumbā (55) Subidā (hill)	(49) Hidising $20^{\circ}41' N, 84^{\circ}59' E$ in Angul. (50) Chamundia $20^{\circ}28' N, 84^{\circ}56' E$ (53) Champasar $29^{\circ}21' N, 85^{\circ}11' E$ (54) Baraniba (55) Sealdeo in Dashpalla	Rānadeva Bhāndāri- rañja Sedā alias Śilābhañja
13	Baud Gr. of Kanakabhañja. J. B. O. R. S. vol. II. pp. 356-374. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(56) Bāhula (57) Bendaki (58) Tela (river) (59) Jamārapura (60) Kopasima (61) Dharmapura (62) Māharapura	(56) Bahali $20^{\circ}41' N, 84^{\circ}36' E$ (58) A tributary of Mahanadi (59) Jamapura $20^{\circ}52' N, 84^{\circ}27' E$ (62) Mararipur $20^{\circ}24' N, 85^{\circ}8' E$	Āngadi Solanabhañja Durjaya- bhañja Kanaka- bhañja
14	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Solanabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(63) Gandharvādi (64) Uriakhandā (65) Mahānadi (66) Sangajodi	(63) Gandharadi near the headquarters of Baud. (64) Morjakud—An alluvial land in Mahānadi in Baud.	Śilābhañja Durjaya- bhañja Solanabhañja.

## BHANJA RULERSS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Sc.—Himadatta E.—Devala	Subhopama, son of Vṛṣabhadāma G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Bhāradvāja, Vārhaspatya and Āngirasa S.—Kānva of Yajurveda I. f. Takāri in Srāvathi R. O. Tadalā in Odra	
E.—Himadatta Sc.—Gonāka	Vasudeva G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohita, Aṣṭaka, Viśvāmita Ch.—Chchhandoga S.—Kauthuma I. f.—Apilomubri R. O. Ambasara	
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāndi. R. O. Gandhaṭapāti	Devahara son of Kāvila son of Kṛṣṇa G.—Kachchha Pr.—Āngirasa, Ajāmila, Kachchha I. f. Madhyadeśa R. O. Māhispadapraka	
Sc.—Sivanāga son of Pāndi	Vijayeśvara	E. I. vol. XX, pp. 100-104 issued in R. Y. 25. The donor was lord of Ubhaya Khiṇjali.
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāndi. R. O. Gandhaṭapāti		The imformation contained in the Gr. are taken from the impression now in Mr. P. Acharya's possession.
	Hariyāṅga, son of Dhanapati son of Arthapati G.—Parāśarasa Pr.—Tryārsa I. f. Madhyadeśa R. O. Hastigrāma	
	Vāsudeva and Yasakara G.—Vasta I. f.—Sonapura R. O. Somapāti	

## INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Piece-names	Identifications	Genealogy
15	Ganjam P. of Satrubhañja. Utkal Sahitya (Oriya Journal) vol. XXXII. Pt. 7. 'Kārttika' 1936 Satya Narayan Rajaguru.	(67) Kontamalla in (68) Salvā-adri- viṣaya	(67) Kontimalla (20°-5" N. 84°28" E) (68) Sulia—A hill in Ghoomsur.	Pathāsukha Mellagam- bhir Silābhañja Satrubhañja Year 1012
16	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII, pp. 295-96. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(69) Vañjulyaka (place of issue) (70) Māchchhadā in (71) Māuhchchhadā- —Khanda	(69) Banjania (20°, N. 84°21" E in Ghoomsur. (70) Māchhūā Jungle in Dashpalla 10 miles north-east of Dashpalla (71) Same as No. 70.	Silābhañja Satrubhañja Ranabhañja Netribhañja Kalyāñaka asī
17	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII. pp. 293-95. Rai Bahadur Hiralal.	(72) Vañjulyaka (place of issue) (73) Rātaṅga in (74) Vāsudeva Khanda	(72) Same as No. 69. (73) Rottanga (19°-53" N. 84°-37" E) (74) Basudevapur in Ghoomsur	Silābhañja Satrubhañja Ranabhañja Netribhañja Kalyāñaka asī
18	Ghumsur Gr. of Netribhañja. J. A. S. B. vol. VI. (1837) pp. 667-670 James Prinsep.	(75) Vañjulyaka (place of issue) (76) Māchchhadā in (77) Māchchhadā- —Khanda	(75) Same as No. 69. (76) Same as No. 70. (77) Same as No. 70.	Silabhañja Satrubhañja Ranabhañja Netribhañja Kalyāñaka asī Ranabhañja
19	Ganjam Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. XVIII, pp. 296-298. Rai Bahadur Hiralal.	(78) Vañjulyaka (place of issue) (79) Māchchhadā in (80) Māchchhadā- —Khanda	(78) Same as No. 69. (79) Same as No. 70. (80) Same as No. 70.	Digbhañja Silabhañja Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja Amoghakalāsa Ranabhañja
20	Orrissa Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. IX. pp. 271-277. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(81) Vañjulyaka (place of issue) (82) Tundurava in (83) Rāmalvava —Khanda	(81) Same as No 69. (82) Tendrā near Askā (83) Rāvagāda (19°-64" N. 84°-53" E)	Digbhañja Silabhañja Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja Dhammabalaśa

## BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
By the order of Kṛutavarmā Sc.—Buddhadatta	Jñānahāttā Viṣṇusvāmi and Nārāyanasvāmi G.—Taittri—Vaśiṣṭha	
Sc.—Kuvera E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Chchharampasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Āṅgirasa, Bhārgava Ca.—Vājasaneyā	
Dutaka— Bhāṭṭa Sumanigala Se.—Savararāja E.—Durgādeva Se.—Mammāyā	Golaśarmā alias Aichadeva son of Janadeva son of Aichadeva G.—Kauṇiṣka Pr.—Aghamarṣana, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā S.—Kānva Bhovāda son of Aichula G.—Vatsa Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyavana, Jāmādagñya	
Dutaka— Bhāṭṭa Sri Stambha Se.—Kachchhika E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Indradeva & Ādityadeva sons of Keśavadeva son of Chchhara- rāmpasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Tryārsa Anu-pr. Vatsa & Bhārgava	
Se— Trikalinga —Mahādevī and Bhāṭṭa Keśava Se.—Chachchhika Ministe—Stambha E.—Kumārachandra	Purandara son of Devāda son of Harṣa G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohitāṣṭaka Viśāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā I. f. Mainmane in Tādisamā in Varendra	
Se— Trikalinga —Mahādevī and Bhāṭṭa Stambha Se.—Keśava E.—Kumārachandra	Dārukhandī son of Surideva son of Gourichandra G.—Upamanya Pr.—Dattātreya S.—Vahyṛcha	

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Inentifications	Genealogy
21	Dasipalla P. of Nettabhañja J.B.O.R.S. vol. II pp. 274-279. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya	(84) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (85) Dvoladā in (86) Rāñhalvava in (87) Khiñjali	(84) Same as No. 69 (85) Bulonda (20°- 2,"N, 84-49E). (86) Same as No. 83 (87) Same as No. 9	Digbhañja   Śilabhañja   Vidyādhara- bhañja   Mahārāja Nettabhañja, (Kalyana- kalaśa)
22	Antirigam P. of Yasabhañja E. I. vol. XVIII pp. 298-99. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(88) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (89) Komyana in (90) Bodā- Visaya in (91) Khiñjali	(88) Same as No. 69 (89) Komanaśai (20°-9" N, 84°-37E) (90) Budabadi (20°-9" N, 84°-47E) (91) Same as No. 9	Deva bhañja   Rāyabhañja   Virabhañja   Rāj abhañja   Yaśabhañja
23	Antirigam P. of Jayabhañja E. I. vol. XIX pp. 41-45 Tarini Charan Rath.	(92) Kolāda (place of issue) (93) Reñgaradā in (94) Khiñjali	(92) Koolāda (19°-59" N, 84°-38" E) (93) Rogadah (9°-52" N, 84°-29" E) (94) Same as No. 9	Virabhañja   Rāyabhañja   Jayabhañja   Virabhañja Yuvarāja
24	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. vol. XL (old series) pp. 161-167. Pratap Chandra Ghosh.	(95) Khijjinga (96) Timandirā (97) Nañkalodā (98) Jambupadraka (99) Pasana (100) Koranḍiyā	(95) Khilihi, g (21°- 54" N, 85°-5," E) (96) Ten'ra (22°- 13" N, 86°-3" E) (98) Jaında (22°- 15" N, 86°-3" E) (99) Pasan (22°-18" N, 84°-4") (100) Karanjiā (21°- 50" N, 86°-3" E)	Virabhadra   Koṭtabhañja   Digbhañja   Ranabhañja Year 288
25	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. Vol. XL (old series) pp. 168-169, Pratap Chandra Ghosh	(101) Khijjinga, (102) Devakondā (103) Brāhmaṇavasti (104) Tapovana	(101) Same as No. 5 (102) Devakond (22°-14" N, 84°-4" E) (103) Bañanavas (22°-21" N, 86°-9" E)	Virabhadra   Koṭtabhañja   Ranabhañja   Rājabhañja
26	Khandadeuli I. of Ranabhañja J.B.O.R.S. Vol. IV pp. 172-177. M. M. Hara Prasad Shastri.	(105) Bontala (106) Khijjinga (107) Siddhalimba (108) Tapovana	(105) Bontala (22°-2,"N, 86°-14" E) (106) Same as N. 95	Virabhadra   Koṭtabhañja   Digbhañja   Ranabhañja   Prithvibhañja   Narendra- bhañja

The Gr. No. 1 has a lion seal. The Gr. No. 13 grants contain the seal representing

## BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
By the order of Trutavarmā Sc.—Buddhadatta	Jñānabhāṭṭa Viṣṇusvāmi and Nārāyanasvāmi G.—Taittri—Vāsiṣṭha	
Sc.—Kuvera E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Chchharampasvāmi G.—Vatsa Pr.—Āṅgiṣṭha, Bhārgava Ch.—Vajasaneya	
Dutaka— Bhāṭṭa Sumanṭala Sc.—Savararāja E.—Durgādeva Se.—Mammāyā	Goliśarmā alias Aichadeva son of Janadeva son of Aichadeva G.—Kauśika Pr.—Āghamarṣana, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vajasaneya S.—Kānva Bhovada son of Aichula G.—Vatsa Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyavana, Jamadagnya	
Dutaka— Bhāṭṭa Sri Stambha Sc.—Kachchhaka E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Indradeva & Ādityadeva sons of Keśavadeva son of Chchhara- mampasvāmi G.—Vatsa Pr.—Tryārsa Anu-pr. Vatsa & Bhārgava	
Se— Trikalinga —Mahādevī and Bhāṭṭa Kesava Se—Chachchhika Minister-Stambha E.—Kumārachandra	Purandara son of Devāda son of Harṣa G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohitāṣṭaka Viśāmitra Ch.—Vajasaneya I. f. Mammāne in Tādisamā in Varendra	
Se— Trikalinga —Mahādevī and Bhāṭṭa Stambha Se.—Kesava E.—Kumārachandra	Dārukhandī son of Surideva son of Gourichandra G.—Upamanya Pr.—Dattātreya S.—Vahyṛcha	

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
21	Dashpalla P. of Nettabhañja J.B.O.R.S. vol. II pp. 274-279. Benoytosh Bhattacharya	(84) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (85) Dvoladā in (86) Rāmhalvava in (87) Khiñjali	(84) Same as No. 69 (85) Bulonda (20°- 21" N, 84-49E). (86) Same as No. 83 (87) Same as No. 9	Digbhañja   Śilabhañja   Vidyādhara- bhañja   Mahārāja Nettabhañja, (Kalyāna- kalaśa)
22	Antirigam P. of Yasabhañja E. I. vol. XVIII pp. 298-99. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(88) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (89) Konyana in (90) Bodā- Visaya in (91) Khīñjali	(88) Same as No. 69 (89) Komanasai (20°-9" N, 84°-37E) (90) Budabadi (20°-9" N, 84°-47E) (91) Same as No. 9	Devabhañja   Rāyabhañja   Virabhañja   Rāyabhañja   Yaśabhañja   Virabhañja
23	Antirigam P. of Jayabhañja E. I. vol. XIX pp. 41-45 Tarini Chatur Rath.	(92) Kolāda (place of issue) (93) Rēngaradā in (94) Khiñjali	(92) Koolāda (-9°-59" N 84°-38" E) (93) Rogadā (9°-52" N, 84°-29" E) (94) Same as No. 9	Rāyabhañja   Jayabhañja   Virabhañja   Yuyarāja
24	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. vol. XL (old series) pp. 161-167. Pratap Chandra Ghosh.	(95) Khijjīṅga (96) Timandirā (97) Nañkalodā (98) Jāñbupādraka (99) Pasana (100) Korāṇḍiyā	(95) Khi-hi-g (21°- 54" N, 85°-5" E) (96) Tenjīra (22°- 13" N, 86°-3" E) (98) Jamda (22°- 15" N, 86°-3" E) (99) Pasan (22°-18" N, 84°-4") (100) Karanjiā (21°- 50" N, 86°-3" E)	Virabhadra   Kottabhañja   Digbhañja   Ranabhañja Year 288
25	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. Vol. XI (old series) pp. 168-169, Pratap Chandra Ghosh	(101) Khijjīṅga (102) Devakondā (103) Brāhmaṇavasti (104) Tapovana	(101) Same as No. 5 (102) Devakond (22°-14" N, 84°-4" E) (103) Bamanavas (22°-21" N, 86°-9" E)	Virabhadra   Kottabhañja   Ranabhañja   Rājabhañja   Virabhadra
26	Khandadeuli I. of Ranabhañja J.B.O.R.S. Vol. IV pp. 172-177. M. M. Hara Prasad Shastri.	(105) Bontala (106) Khijjīṅga (107) Siddhalimba (108) Tapovana	(105) Bontala (22°-21" N, 85°-4" E) (106) Same as No. 95	Kottabhañja   Digbhañja   Ranabhañja   Prithvibhañja   Narendra- bhañja

The Gr. No. 1 has a lion seal. The Gr. No. 13  
grants contain the seal representing

## BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Se—Jayamahādev I and Pundarika. Sc.—Kumāra. E—Jayastambha. Superintendent —Dagadeva	Puruṣottama son of Gadīka son of Bhojaka son of Govardhanā. G.—Kṛṣṇatreyā. Pro.—Atriṇa, Ātreyā Archānāsā. Ch—Chehhandogo. S—Kauthuma	
Vajradatta (Store-keeper) Puṇāṅga (Minister for peace) Bhopāla (Pratihara). Lakshmikalasa (Rāṇaka) Jattinga (Rājamātula) Arapota (Accountant) Purañjaya (Khaṇḍapala)	(Astrologer) Jagaddhara, son of Vidyādhara son of Śridhara son of Anantakantha. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr—Āngirasa, Vārhaspatya Bhāradvāja. S.—Mādhyandina of Yajurveda. I. F. Thihāra in Vapabhūmi. R.O. Patavāḍapāṭṭaka in Konṭavāṅga	
	Jagadharma (astrologer) son of Vidyādhara son of Śridhara son of Anantakantha. G.—Bhāra- dvāja Pr.—Āngirasa, Vārhaspa- tya Bhāradvāja. S—Mādhyan- dina of Yajurveda. I. f. Takāri in Vipra in Madhyadeśa. R. O. Patavāḍapāṭṭaka in Konṭavāṅga in Daksina Tosa'a	The place of dome's immigration is not probably correctly deciphered.
	Baṭṭaka son of Mahāsāmanta Munḍi.	
	Braṭṭa son of Mahāsāmanta Munḍi.	
	Rāñchchhi son of Ananta son of Trivikrama. G.—Sāṇḍilya. Pr.—Sāṇḍilya.	

contains the seal of lotus-bud. All other the figures of bull & crescent in relief.

grants, Nos. 2 to 10, are said to have been included in Khiñjali-maṇḍala. These grants are issued from one and the same place and their texts are also in harmony.

The grants, Nos. 15 to 23, contain almost one and the same introductory text and all these grants, except the grant No. 23, are issued from a place called Vañjulvaka which has been identified with Bañjaniā in Ghoomsur. The donors of the grants Nos. 21 to 23 addressed the orders to the officers of Khiñjali-maṇḍala. But it is not known to the officers of which country the orders were addressed by the donors of the grants, nos. 15 to 21. I am inclined to hold that these orders were also addressed to the officers of Khiñjali, because these grants were issued from Vañjulvaka, the place of issue of the grant, No. 21, in which Khiñjali is mentioned. Evidently the territory ruled by the Bhañja rulers of the grants, Nos. 2 to 10 and 15 to 23, was known as Khiñjali-maṇḍala.

It is worthy of mention that the place-names of the grants Nos. 2 to 14, are identifiable in Baud and in its neighbourhood while those of the grants, Nos. 15 to 23, are traceable in Ghoomsur Taluka and in its bordering States. Apparently we may suppose that the former grants belong to Baud line and the latter grants to Ghoomsur line of Bhañja family.

The donors of the grants Nos. 5 to 7, are indentical with each other, first because these grants were engraved by one Śivanāga son of Pāṇḍi, and secondly, all these donors are called Raṇabhañja son of Śatrubhañja. This Śatrubhañja can be taken as the same Śatrubhañja the donor of the grant No. 2 which was also sealed by Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi. Raṇabhañja, the donor of the grant, No. 4, can be identified with Raṇabhañja of the grant, No. 7, for the genealogies of these two grants are one and the same. On the ground that the genealogies and scribes of the grant, no. 4 are not different from those of the grant, no. 10, these grants (nos. 4 and 10) may be supposed to have belonged to one and the same Raṇa-bhañja.

The scribe and the genealogy of the grant No. 11, lead us to identify Raṇabhañja, the donor of this grant, with the afore-said Raṇabhañja.

The scribe of the grant no. 12 can be identified with that of either the grant No. 10, or the grant No. 4. We can, therefore, suppose that either Śilābhañja of the grant No. 12 is identical with Silābhañja of the grant No. 10 or Rañadeda of the former grant can be taken as the Rañabhañja of the latter grant. I shall show later on that the former identification is untenable. Apparently Rañadeva is identical with Rañabhañja.

In the grant No. 13, Aṅgadī is not said to be the father of Solāñabhañja. Similarly Aṅgati is not said to be the father of Śatrubhañja of the grant No. 3. I think, Aṅgati is identical with Aṅgadī. The line *Valavān-nṛpo-bhutangatiprakaṭa pauruṣa-rasmi-cakranirdārīt-āri-hṛdayo-sya pitā nṛpasya* (Angati became a powerful king and the father of this king crushed the heart of the enemy by the whips of conspicuous prowess), occurring in the text of the grant, No. 3, has been copied in the grants Nos. 8 and 9. But in the latter grants Gandhaṭa has been substituted for Aṅgati. I need mention here that Rañabhañja is not said in either the grant, No. 8 or the grant No. 9, to be the son of Gandhaṭa. To explain why Aṅgati and Gandhaṭa both possessing the same text of eulogy have, irrelevantly, been mentioned in the copper-plate, I should narrate below the traditional account of the present Baud Raj family, which is the remnant of ancient Bhañja family of Khiñjali. Braja Kishora Bhanja left Keonjhar owing to some misunderstanding between himself and his elder brother, the Raja of Keonjhar and settled with his family at Kuturi ; on his death, his widow with her two sons came to Baud and got a maintenance allowance from a Brahmin Raja of Baud, Gandhamārdanadeva by name. This Brahmin Raja was childless and therefore he adopted Anangabhanja, one of widows' sons. Subsequently on Gandhamārdanadeva's death Anangabhanja ascended the *gadi* of Baud.\* As a mark of gratitude the oblation is still offered to the name of Gandhamārdanadeva by the Raj family of Baud.

A place called Gandhaṭapāṭi has been mentioned as the residing place of the scribes of the grants, Nos. 10 and 12. This Gandhaṭa-

pāti is undoubtedly identical with Gandharvavādi of the grant, No. 14. Gandhatapāti appears to have been named after the King Candhaṭa. The village Gandharādi near the headquarters of Baud, where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in abundance seems to be the variant of Gandhatapāti or Gandharvavādi of the copper-plate records. However I hold Anangabhañja and Gandhamardanadeva of the above traditional account are identical with Āṅgati and Gandhaṭa respectively of the copper-plate records. If it be tenable, Āṅgati should be supposed to be the founder of Bhañja rule over Khiñjali and Gandhaṭa as the bestower of Khiñjali territory to Āṅgati. Apparently Āṅgati and Gandhaṭa are both equally respectable to the subsequent Bhañja rulers of Khiñjali and on this account they possess the same text of eulogy in the copper-plate records.

I need mention here that Mahāraja Raṇabhañja of the grant, No. 8, is also the donor of the grant, No. 9, because the scribe of the former grant appears not to be different from the engraver of the latter grant. It is worthy of mention that these two grants were issued respectively in the 58th and 54th regnal year of the donor. It is probably that Raṇaka Raṇabhañja of the other grants assumed the Mahāraja title in the later part of his long rule. That this Mahāraja Raṇabhañja was the son of Śatrubhañja is evident from the fact that the engraver Devala of the grant, No. 8, of Mahāraja Raṇabhañja, is identical with the scribe Devala of the grant, No. 3, of Śatrubhanja who can be taken now as the same Śatrubhañja, the father of Raṇaka Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 4 to 7.

On the palæographic ground the grant No. 13 can be supposed to be later than any of the grants, Nos. 2 to 12. Solaṇabhañja of the grant No. 14, can be identified with Solaṇabhañja of the grant, No. 13 who is said to have restored the possession of Gandharvavādi. I shall show in a subsequent chapter that the Bhañja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola dynasty of southern Kosala. However, the rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 14, can be arranged in the following chronological order.

Gandhāṭa  
 |  
 Āṅgati (G. Nos. 3 and 13.)  
 (Adopted son)  
 |  
 Śilābhañja I (G. Nos. 2,4,7 and 10.)  
 |  
 Śatrubhañja I (G. Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 10.)  
 |  
 Raṇabhañja (G. Nos. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, and 12)  
 |  
 Bhaṇḍārirapiā (G. Nos. 12)  
 |  
 Śilābhañja II, alias Seda, (G. No. 12)  
 |  
 Śilābhañja III (G. No. 14)  
 |  
 Durjayabhañja II (G. No. 14)  
 |  
 Solāṇabhañja I (G. No. 13)  
 |  
 Durjayahhañja II (G. No. 13)  
 |  
 Kanakabhañja (G. No. 13)

We learn from the grant No. 2 that Śatrubhañja addressed the order to the officers of the both Khiñjalis. In the grant, No. 6, Raṇabhañja claims lordship over both the Khiñjalis. In other grants of Raṇabhañja the orders have also been addressed to the officers of both the Khiñjalis. It is needless to say that Baud constituted one Khiñjali and Ghoomsur did the other. It is, therefore, evident that Śilābhañja of the grant No. 2 became the lord of Baud and Ghoomsur. Apparently Śatrubhañja, son of Śilābhañja of the grant No. 15, can be taken as the same Śatrubhañja of the foregoing table. The difference between the text of the grant No. 2, and that of the grant No. 15, is probably due to different panegerists residing in different places of issue of the grants.

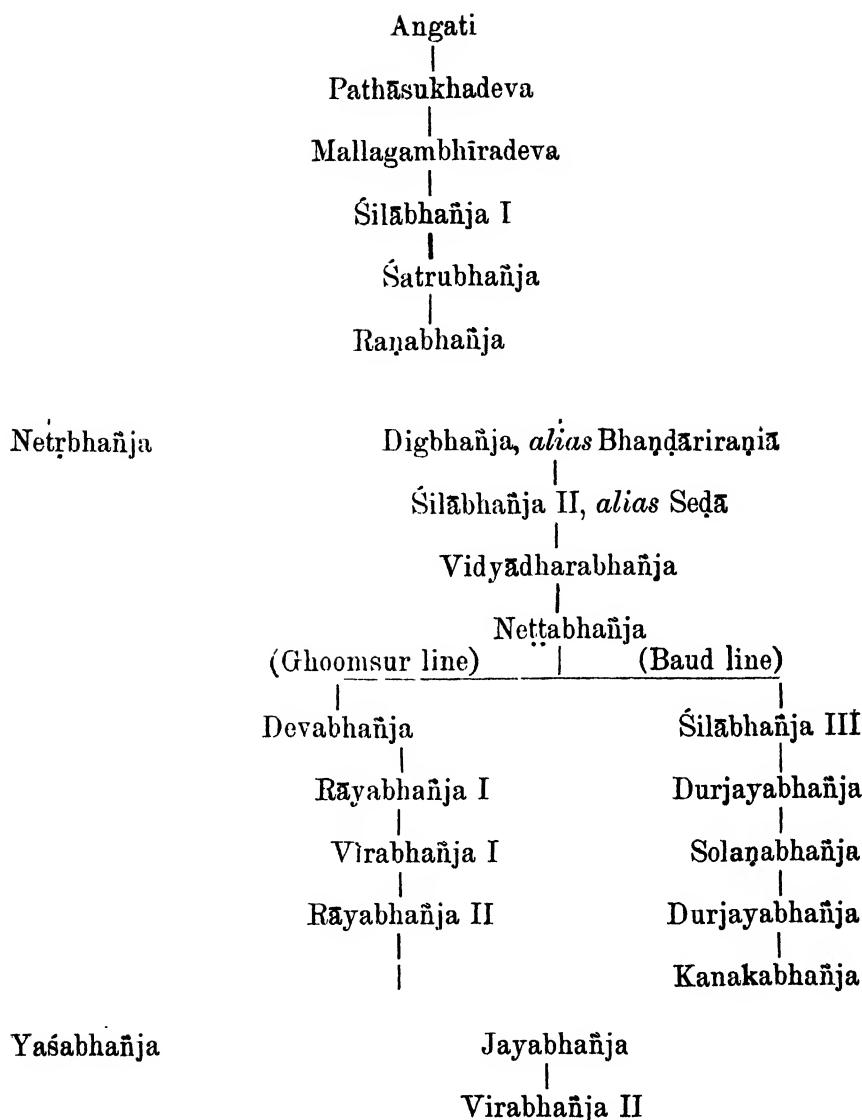
As the genealogy of Raṇabhañja of the grant No. 16 agrees with that of the foregoing table, I am not inclined to say that Raṇabhañja of the Ganjam grants, Nos. 16 to 18, is different from

Raṇabhañja of Baud grant, No. 10. However, I need mention here that the title neither Amoghakalaśa nor Dharmakalaśa is legible in the grants Nos. 19 and 20. The names of officers of these two grants prove that the donors are not two different persons. This assumption is also corroborated by the genealogies of the donors.

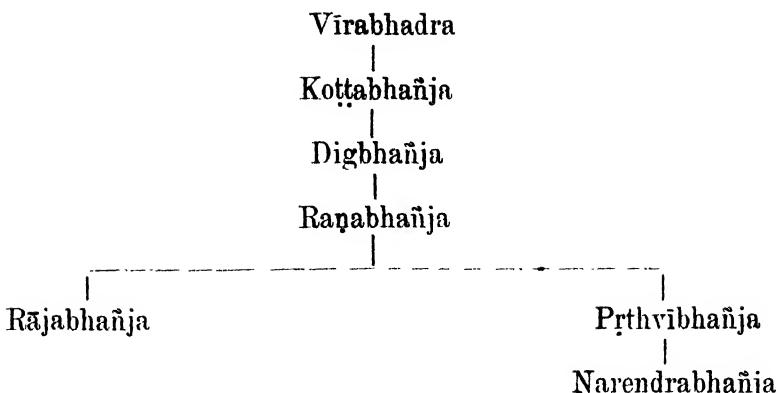
Notwithstanding the absence of positive proof, I hold that Raṇabhañja of the grants Nos. 19 and 20, is not different from Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 16 to 18, who has been identified with the personage of the same name of the foregoing table. If it be tenable, Digbhañja father of Silabhañja and son of Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 19 and 20, can be identified with Bhandārināṇī, the father of Śilabhañja of the grant, No. 12.

We know that each king of the Bhauma dynasty of Orissa had two names. It is, therefore, not improbable that Digbhañja and Śilabhañja II were popularly known Bhandārināṇī and Sedā respectively. The plate No. 12, is a sale deed and its text has been written in prose. The provincialism of the language is also traceable in this plate. It is, therefore, not curious to find the popular names of the kings in this plate. However, this Śilabhañja is not identical with Śilabhañja son of Mallagambhiradeva and grandson of Pathāsukhadeva of the grant, No. 15.

We do not know whether Devabhañja of the grant, No. 22, is immediate or distant successor of Nettabhañja of the grant, no. 21. But Jayabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 23, appears to be the brother of Yaśabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 22 because the donees of these two grants are one and the same person. We may, therefore, arrange the rulers mentioned in the grants Nos. 2 to 23 in the following chronological order.



The villages mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26 are identifiable in the Mayurbhañj State where the said grants were discovered. It is also worth-mentioning that there is no difficulty in constructing the following genealogical table from the grants discovered in Mayurbhañj.



The grant, No. 24, contains a year the numerals of which have been written in symbols. The editor of this grant could not decipher these symbols. Subsequently the late Professor Keilhorn deciphered them as 288. I need mention here that this year 288 belongs to an unspecified era.

The grant, No. 98, also contains the year 98 in the numerical symbols. This year also belongs to an unspecified era. The years, written in symbols, of unspecified era have also been used in the copper-plates of the Kara family of Orissa. I think, all these years of unspecified era of different copper-plates of Orissa belong to one and the same era. It, therefore, appears that the grant, No. 1, is earlier than the grant, No. 24. On the palaeographic ground, we may also arrive at the same conclusion.

In Orissa, Mayurbhañj Ruling house is regarded as the stock of all Bhañja lines of Orissa. The tradition relates that as the Bhuyās of Keonjhar found difficulty in going to Mayurbhañj to lay their grievance before the Chief, they stole a boy from the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañj, whom they installed as the Chief of Keonjhar which formerly constituted a part of Mayurbhañj. This separation of Keonjhar from Mayurbhañj probably took place before the time of Nettabhañja of the grant No. 1, who ruled over Angul lying to the south of Keonjhar. It, therefore, appears that none of the Bhañja rulers of the copper-plates of Mayurbhañja is identifiable with any of the Bhañja rulers of Khiñjali.

The readers should bear in mind that in Orissa different affixes, such as, *rāja*, *stamba*, *tunga*, *nanda* and *kara* were selected by different ruling families, a particular family using a particular affix. The suffix *rāja* was the final member of the names of the rulers of the Śailodbhava family. The names of the rulers of the Sulki family often ended in the *stamba* suffix. The affix *tunga*, commonly added to the names of a certain family, subsequently became an appellation of that family. Such was also the case with the *nanda* affix which denoted a family. The Bhauma dynasty was known as Kara family, because the names of the rulers of that dynasty had *kara* suffix. It is highly probable that the suffix *bhañja* was selected by a certain family to be used as the final affix to the names of the rulers of that family. If we omit the *bhanja* affix from the names of the Kings of the Bhañja epigraphic records, we find that Kotta, Dig, Śatru, Śilā, Netr and Rapa each cannot independently denote a proper name of the person. Evidently *bhañja* was not the original appellation of any ruling family of Orissa.

The readers should take note of the fact that one affix, used in the names of the rulers of one family, is not found in the names of the rulers of another family in Orissa. I, therefore, hold that all the Bhañja families of Orissa emanated from a common stock. This assumption is also borne out by the fact that at present all the Bhañja families harmoniously trace their descent from a pea-hen's egg. Tracing of such descent is also found in the grants, Nos. 2 to 10, of the Khiñjali family as well as in the grants, Nos. 24 to 26, of the Mayurbhañj family. Evidently the Khiñjali line was not different from the Mayurbhanj line of the Bhañja family.

The *gotra* name of the present Mayurbhañj ruling family is Vaśiṣṭha which is also mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26, but that of the present Bhañja houses of Baud, Daspalla and Ghoomsur is Kāsyapa which is also mentioned in the grants, Nos. 13 and 24. The Khiñjali Bhañjas seem to have adopted the *gotra* name of Gandhaṭa of the epigraphic records, who has been identified with Gandhamārdanadeva of the traditional account.

## CHAPTER III

### (Section B)

#### VARĀHA RULERS.

A single grant belonging to the Varāha ruler has so far been found in the Bonai State, which is not far from Khiching of Mayurbhanj, where the name Dharaṇīvarāha is found inscribed in association with the name Rāyabhañja on the image of an Avalokiteśvara. But none of the place-names of this grant are identifiable in Bonai or in its neighbourhood. They are perhaps traceable in Barabhūm which is the contracted form of Varāhabhūma. But for want of a map of Barabhūm, I could not locate them. I need, however, mention here that Barabhūm is not far from Mayurbhanj.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that the donor belonged to the Mayūra family and he hailed from the Cītrakūta, the abode of the sage Vaśiṣṭha. This grant also contains a peacock-seal, which is now used by the present Bhañja families of Orissa. The reference to the sage Vaśiṣṭha indicates that the donor belonged to Vaśiṣṭha *gotra*. In the copper-plates (grants nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhañja rulers) Vīrabhadra, the founder of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhanj, is said to have been brought up by the sage Vaśiṣṭha. It is also worthy of mention that the *gotra*-name of the present ruling house of Mayurbhanj is Vaśiṣṭha. The editor of the grant under discussion has, therefore, connected this Mayūra family with the Bhañja family.

According to the view of Mr. Beglar, the Bhañja family is an off-shoot of the glorious Mayūra dynasty.\* The legend of the birth of the ancestor of the historical Maurya family relates that the founder of the Solar dynasty, which the Maurya family

(1) Report of Arch. Survey of India, Vol. XII, app. (b) + pp. 1101

(2) Pag Sam Jon Zang, part I, by Pal Jor of Tibbet (edited by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, B. A.)

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF MAYURA FAMILY  
(CHAPTER III. SECTION B).

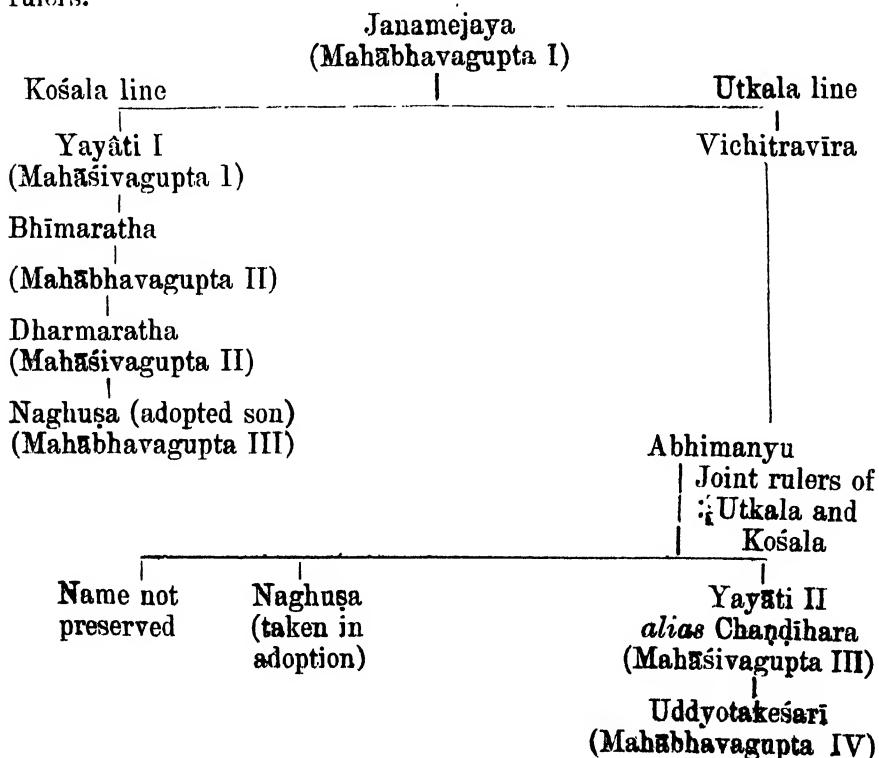
No.	Reference.	Place-names	Genealogy.	Donee.	Remarks.
1.	Bonai Gr. of Udayavarāha. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. VI pp. 241-245. E. B. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodāpamā in (2) Kokela (visaya) in (3) Talāi- maṇḍala.	Uditavarāha Tejovarāha Udayavarāha (Maharajā. Rāṇaka and Paramasau- gata)	(1) Purusottama son of Kesiava son of Ujola, G.—Parāśara Pr.—Vaśiṣṭha- sakti. Ch.—Vājasaneyā. R. O. Konara. (2) Uchchhaha son of Tharasapa son of Trivikra- ma. G—Kauśika.	This family hailed from Chitrakūṭa, the abode of Vaśiṣṭha. Seal—Pacock and dagger on double lotus.

emanated from, was born of an egg which was hatched in the sun's ray. The origin of the Bhañja family has also been traced in the copper-plate records from a pea-hen's egg. Again this family is even now known to be the branch of the Solar dynasty. Besides, the word **Maurya** can easily be transformed to **Mayūra** by the phonetic rules of the Oriya language. But we do not know whether **Mayūra** family is positively the off-shoot of the ancient **Maurya** dynasty. However, **Mayūrabhañja**, the name of the State, suggests itself that it owes its origin to the names of **Mayūra** and **Bhañja** families.

It should be noted here that the eulogical text of the grant of the **Mayūra** family is a replica of that of the **Tunga** grants. But we do not know what connection existed between these two families.

CHAPTER IV  
(Section A)  
SOMAVAMSI RULERS.

The connected history of the Somavamśi rulers was not available till the discovery of the grant, No. 18. The connection of Uddyotakesari of the inscription, No. 17, with Janamejaya and Yayāti of the other inscription remained so far plausible, because the pedigree available from the former inscription did not tally with that obtained from the latter inscriptions. This disagreement in the pedigree was mainly due to inaccurate restoration of the mutilated text of the inscription, No. 17, in which Dirgharava was read for Bhīmaratha and Dharmapara was restored for Dharmaratha. However, after conciliating two inscriptions of Uddyotakesari, we get the following genealogical tree of the Somavamśi rulers.



I need mention here that the names Vichitravīra, Abhimanyu and Chāṇḍihara are distinctly found in the photo-lithograph of the inscription, No. 17, but those names are omitted in the grant, No. 18, in which it is stated that after the demise of Dharmaratha, Naghusa, brother of the ruler of eastern country, ascended the throne. But the inscription, No. 17, discloses that Dharmaratha, who died childless, was succeeded by Chāṇḍihara son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Janamejaya's son Vichitravīra. This Chāṇḍihara is also said to have come from outside the territory ruled by Dharmaratha. Apparently the eastern country referred to in the grant, No. 18, can be taken as eastern Orissa and at the same time it can be held that the line of Janamejaya's family was ruling in southern Kośala and another line was governing eastern Orissa.

It was suggested by the editor of the grant, No. 9, that Dakṣina Tosala, occurring in this grant should be read as Dakṣiṣa Kośala. But the place-names of this grant could not be identified in southern Kośala which comprised the western Orissa or the Sambalpur and Chattisgarh district, whereas they are distinctly identifiable in the Cuttack district which constituted a part of southern Tosala in ancient times. Apparently that suggestion was acceptable so long as there was no evidence as to the supremacy of the Somavāṁśi kings over eastern Orissa.

The grants Nos. 1 to 13 were made by one Yayāti Mahāśivagupta. The donor of the grant, No. 15 has also the same name. The former grants were issued after the 8th regnal year of the donor and their texts belong to the stylistic category which the texts of Janamejaya's plates belong to. But the latter grant, issued in donor's 3rd regnal year, exhibits a different style of composition. Again the eulogy of the donor of this grant is not found in the former grants. It is stated in the grant, No. 15, that the donor conquered Kārṇāṭa, Rādha, Gauḍa, Lāṭa and Gurjara. In the inscription, No. 17, Uddyatakesari is said to have defeated the armies of Sīhala, Choda and Gauḍa, in course of play during his childhood. Apparently Yayāti, the donor of the grant, No. 15, is identical with Yayāti II, the father of Uddyotakesari of

the grant, No. 18, for it was probable that Uddyotakesarī rendered assistance to his father in conquering the aforesaid countries. Again the minister Rudradatta of the former grant is identical with that of the latter grant and as such the identification of Yayāti of these two grants seems to be tenable. I need mention here that the eulogy of Chandhāra of the inscription, No. 17, is in harmony with that of Yayāti II and on that account these persons are undoubtedly identical with each other.

It is worthy of mention that Yayāti II is said in the grant, No. 15, to have got Kaliṅga, Koṅgada, Utkala and Kośala by the right of primogeniture !\*

We find in the grant, No. 5, that Janamejaya assumed the title Trikaliṅgādhipati and Koślendra. It can, therefore, be held now that the former title indicates his supremacy over Kaliṅga, Koṅgada and Utkala, and the latter title over Kośala. Evidently Trikaliṅga consisted of the Utkala, Koṅgada and Kaliṅga countries.

It is stated in the inscription, No. 17, that Janamejaya killed the King of Orissa in the battle. We know that Koṅgada came under the sway of the later rulers of the Bhauma dynasty of Tosala which was a part and parcel of Orissa. It is probable that Janamejaya acquired Orissa after the fall of the Bhauma dynasty and therefore his paramouncy over Koṅgada appears to be unquestionable. I shall discuss Janamejaya's supremacy over Kaliṅga in a subsequent chapter.

It should be noted here that Rai Bahadur Hiralal and other scholars have connected his Lunar dynasty with Tivaradeva's family of Ratanpur in the Central Province. I have stated in the Śailodbhava chapter that Tivaradeva had waged war against the ruler of Koṅgada at the request of one Mādhava of the Śailodbhava family and suffered defeat. Thereupon he gave shelter to Mādhava in his own dominion. It is, therefore, likely that Tivaradeva's successors fixed their eyes on Koṅgada.

We learn from the Sirpur stone-inscription that Bālārjuna,

\* Kaliṅga—Koṅgada—Utkala—Svayambara—Prasiddhaḥ 1. 2.

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
1	Vakratentuli Gr. of Mahābhava-gupta. E. I. Vol. XI, pp. 94-95. E. B. B. C. Mazuendar.	(1) Suvarnna-pura (place of issue) (2) Vakratentuli in (3) Lupattarāviṣaya	(1) Sonpur (20°-51" N, 83°-54" E) (2) Banafentily (20°-53" N, 83°-4" E) in Sonpur State. (3) Lepta (20°-41" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna State.	Sivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 3rd. regnal year, Srāvanya, sudi 5
2	Patna P. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 341-344. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Murasima (place of issue) (5) Vakavedḍā in (6) Ongātāviṣaya	(4) Moorsima (20°-59" N, 83°-33 E) on the bank of Ong in Patna State. (5) Vankavira (20°-53" N, 83°-50" E) in Sonpur (6) A tributary of the Mahānādi.	Sivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 6th. regnal year, Āśāḍha, Sudi 8
3	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahābhava-gupta. J. A. S. B. (1905). Vol. 1 (new series). pp. 12-13. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(7) Murasima (place of issue) (8) Pasitalā in (9) Potā-Viṣaya	(7) Same as No. 4 (8) Pointi (20°-44" N, 83°-31" E) in Patna. (9) Pora (20°-44" N, 83°-50" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamajaya's 6th regnal year, Kārttika sudi 13
4	Nagpur Museum P. of Mahābhava-gupta. E. I. Vol. VII, pp. 138-143. E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(10) Pārāvata-kula (place of issue) (11) Satallamā in (12) Kaśalo-dāviṣya	(11) Satlīma in Baragarh Tahasil of Sambalpur dist. (12) Kusarada in Bargarh Tahasil.	Sivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 8th regnal year, Kārttika sudi 12
5	C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 345-350. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(13) Kātaka (place of issue) (14) Rāndā and (15) Alandalā in (16) Povā-viṣaya in (17) Kośala	(14) Renda (20°-44" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna. (16) Pua (20°-48" N, 83°-39" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st regnal year, Mārga sudi 13

## SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV. SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers.	Remarks.
Jāturuṇa son of Śrivachchha G.—Kaundinya Pr.—Maitrāvaraṇa and Vasiṣṭha Ch.—Cchchandoga I. f. Rādhamphavallī- kandara (present Rerhakhol) R. O. Merandā (present Menda in Sonpur)	Mahāsandhivigrahi Koīghosha, son of Vallabhaghosha E.—Sunīrāma, son of Rayana Ojhā	
(1) Dāmaka son of Aivuli G.—Kauchchhatsa Pr.—Āngirasa, Āmbarisa and Yaūvanāśva I. f. Pampasāra R. O. Leisrīga (Lois- inga in Patna (2) Nārapa son of Ganda G.—Gautama Pr.—Āngirasa- Vārhaspatya V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva (See Remarks Col.)	Sc.—Mahāsanddivigrahi Malla son of Dhāradatta- Prativaddha by Kāyastha Koīghosha son of Vallabhaghosha	I. f. Odavaśrīga (Odasing in Athamallika State R. f. Khandakṣetra (3) Vāsudeva son of Hṛsikēśa G.—Kṛṣṇatreyā Pr.—Āchchhanānasa and Syāvāsvana V.—Yaju. S.—Kānava I. f. Konkaleddā (Konkanara in Bora Sambar in Sambalpur) R. O. Lipatūngā
Keśva and Apya sons of Dāddi G.—Gautama Pr.—Audalata, Devarāta and Viśvāmitra V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva I. f. Kommapira R. O. Loisrīga (Loising in Patna)	Mahāsandhivigrahi Malladatta son of Dhāradatta Kāyastha Koīghosha son of Vallabhaghosha	(4) Kondādeva son of Rāmaśarmā G.—Agasti Pr.—Idhmavāha and Chyavāna V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva I. f. Kalinga R. O. Pamasarasi
Santhakara son of Dhṛitikara G.—Gautama Pr.—Gautama, Āngirasa and Autathya S.—Vājasaneyā and Mādhyandina I. f. Purusamandapa in Odra (Mandapa in Baud State) R. O. Murunjunga	Dutaka—Sādhārana son of Sobhana Sc.—Malladatta son of Dhāradatta E. Saṅgrāma son of Rayana Ojhā. Prativaddha by Allāva son of Kailāsa Mahāsandhivigrahi Rāṇaka Malladatta	
Sādhārana son of Sobhana G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Vārhaspatya and Āngirasa S.—Vājasaneyā I. f. Takāri R. O. Turuvvunā in Kośala	Prepared by Pundarīka son of Priyankarāditya E.—Mādhava son of Mahāsandhivigrahi Vāsu Sādhārana alias Kandarpadeva	

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
6	C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta E. I. Vol. iii. p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(18) Kataka (place of issue) (19) Arkigrāma in (20) Tulum- vakhanda in (21) Kaśala	(19) Harigan (21°- 6" N, 83°-6" E) in Sonpur. (20) Turum (21°- 7" N, 83°-53" E) in Sonpur.	Śivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regual Year, Mārga sudi 13
7	C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III. p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(22) Kataka (place of issue) (23) Tulendā in (24) Sandāna- visaya in (25) Kośala.	(23) Tilunda (20°- 54" N, 83°-52" E) in Sonpur. (24) Saranda in Baragarh Tahsil.	Śivagupta Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regual Year, Mārga sudi 13
8	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta. J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) p. 15. E. B. Gang Mohan La. kar.	(26) Vinitapura (place of issue) (27) Talakajja in (28) Sanulā- visaya in (29) Kośala	(26) Binka (21°- 1" N, 83°-48" E) in Sorpur. (27) Talagaja (20°- 39" N, 83°-38" E) in Patna. (28) Somara (20°- 30" N, 83°-28" E)	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta. Yayati's 8th rgnal year Mārgaśīrṣa, Sukla 13
9	C. P. Gr. of Mahāśivagupta E. I. Vol. III, pp. 351-355. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(30) Vinitapura (place of issue) (31) Chanda- grāma in (32) Maradā- visaya in (33) Dakṣina Tosāla	(30) Same as no 26. (31) Chandgan (20°-17" N, 86°-8" E). 32 miles south- east of Cuttack (32) Barada (20°- 7" N, 80°-1" E) or Marada Harihara- pura in Cuttack district.	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta Yayati's 9th rgnal year Jyaiṣṭha, Sita 13
10	Nibinna Gr. of Mahāśivagupta. E. J. Vol. XI. pp. 96-97. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(34) Vinitapura (place of issue) (35) Nevindā or Nivinna in (36) Otarapalli- visaya in (37) Ganūṭapāta- maṇḍala	(34) Same as no. 26. (35) Lilibā (20°- 58" N, 83°-18" E) in Bargarh Tahsil	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta Yayati's 15th regnal year, Mārga, Sudi 13
11	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I. (New series pp. 16-18. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(38) Yavāti- nagara (place of issue) (39) Delādeli in (40) Telālata- visaya in (41) Kośala	(39) Dedil (20°- 22" N, 83°-21" E) a few miles from the Tel river in Patna (40) A tributary of the Mahāmadi	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta Yayati's 24th regnal year Āśādha, Sudi 8.

## SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers.	Remarks.
"	"	
"	"	
Kāmadeva son of Narasinha and grandson of Harsa. G.—Kāśvapī. Pr.—Vatsa and Naichhruva. S.—Vāja-anaya & Mādh-yandina. J. F. Māddhila R. O. Jātajaddī (Jalajoda in Patna).	Mahāsandhivigrahi Rāṇaka Dhāradatta S.—Uchchhavānāga son of Samampeñālava.	
Sankhaśāṇī son of Dīnaka, son of Ananta. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Āngirasa, Vārhasa- tya and Bhāradvāja S.—Chelhaudoga-Kauhū- ma I. F. Sivivallagrama in Madhyadeśa R. O. Silāhanjapati in Odra	E.—Mādhava. Muñi-ter Chelhīchchhatrēśva	
Pundarik-śermā son of Nārāyanāśarma son of Uhlāśāśarmīnā. G.—Bhāradvāja, Pr.— Bhāradvāja Āngirasa and Vārhasa- tya I. F. Bhatta Parott R. O. Māvamīndā.	Mahāsandhivigrati Rāṇaka Dhāradatta. Mahākṣapatalika Uchchhavānāga son of Āllavānāga E.—Tīthakura Panāka.	
Rhatta Mahodadhi G.—Kauśika Pr.—Devaśāṭa, Andalata and Viśvāmitī. I. F. Kāśī in Śrāvasti R. O. Antarāḍī in Lāvadā (antarida in Sonpur)	Mahāsandhivigrati Rāṇaka Dhāradatta Viśnānī Tāshāgata E.—Vā uka.	

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification	Genealogy.
12	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśivagupta, J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) pp. 19-23. E. B. Ganga-Mohan Laskar.	(42) Yayati-nagara (place of issue) (43) Luśtarumā in (44) Telālatavīśaya	(43) Leter (20°-7" N, 82°-50" E) in Kālāhandi about 14 miles north of the Tel. (44) Same as no. 40.	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 28th regnal year, Bhādra sudi 5
13	Kataka C. P. Gr. of Mahā-bhavagupta. E. J. Vo. III, pp. 355-359. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(45) Yayati-nagara (place of issue) (46) Gandasimini-ñili (47) Kośala-Sākhangdyañhā	(46) Gaisama (21°-16" N, 83°-40" E) in Bāgarh Tahasil.	Janamejaya Yayāti Bhimaratha Mahābhavagupta Bhimaratha's 3rd regnal year, Mārgasiśa Amāvāsyā
14	Kudopali P. of Mahābhavagupta's time. E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 254-255. E. B. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(48) Yayati-nagara (place of residence of Mahābhavagupta) (49) Vāṇīndā-dandapāti (place of issue) (50) Laisarā in (51) Gidāndamāndala	(49) Bamra, locally called Bāmāndā. (50) Loisara in Bāgarh Tahasil.	Mahāśivagupta Mahābhavagupta Bhimaratha's 13th regnal year
15	Maranjamura Charter of Mahāśivagupta. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II, pp. 52-55. E. B. B. C Mazumdar.	(52) Suvarṇapura (place of issue) (53) Vṛhadbṛhūṣayi in (54) Bhrañpadvīśaya and (55) Mārañjamurā in (56) Santovadā in (57) Sambaravādi in (58) Kośala	(52) Same as no. 1	Mahābhavagupta Mahāśivagupta Yayāti Yayāti's 3rd. regnal Year, Vaiśakha, sudi 5.
16	Ratnagiri C. P. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. E. B. Narayan Tripathy.			Janamejaya Yayāti Bhimaratha Dharmaratha. Then Naghuṣa and then Yavāti

## SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers	Remarks.
Mahodāhi son of Sddhēśvar, son of Paramesvara G.—Kauśika. Pr.— Devarāta, Audalata and Viśvāmitra. I. F. Kāśili in Srāvasti R. O. Anarādi in Lāvapā	Mahasandhivigrahi Singhadatta. E—Vijñānī Madhumatha	
Rāṇaka Rach hho son of Vaśiṣṭhi son of Para- meśvara. G.—Kauśika Pr.—Viśvāmitra, Devarāta and Audalata S.—Chchhandoga Ch.—Kanthama I. F. Kāśili in Srāvasti R. O. Singoā in Devibhoga in Kośala	Sandhivigrahi Singhadatta E—Vijñānī Madhumatha	
Nārāyaṇa son of Janār- dana. G.—Kaundinya. Pr.—Mitrāvaraṇa. S.—Kāava. I. F. Hastipada	Sc.—Purnadatta son of Sreṣṭhi Kirāṇa of Lenapura.	Puñja son of Vvodā of Māthora family was the actual donor.
Svarodaya Yaśakara son of Sāntikara son of Nārāyaṇa. G.—Parāśara Pr.—Aitreya S.—Kānva V.—Yajur- veda	Sc.—Rudradatta son of Singhadatta's brother and grandson of Harṣadatta	
		This is one plate of a set of plates. The text of this plate is a replica of the beginning portion of the text of the Grant no. 18.

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
17	Brahmeshwar I. of Uddyotakesari. J. A. S. B. (1833) Vol VII. (old series) pp. 557-561. E. B. James Prinsep.	This inscription records the construction of Brahmēśvara temple at Bhubaneshwar by Kolāvati mother of Uddyotakesari		Janamejaya Dirgharava Apavāra (died Childless) Then Vichitravīra Abhimanyu Chandihara Uddyotakesari, ruled successively. Janamejaya
18	Narasinghpur Charter of Uddyotakesari Mahābhavagupta J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp. 1-24. E. B. Binayak Misra.	(59) Yayāti-nagara (p'ace of is-ue) (60) Kontalandā and (61) Lovākaradā in Aīavatā-mandala in (62) Odri Country	(60) Kantilo (20°-22' N, 85°-14' E) in Khand para (61) Karadā (20°-28' N, 85°-24' E) in Baramba. (62) Ratagarh in Banki	Yayati Bhimaratha Dharmaratha Then Naghuṣa, then his brother Yayāti and then latter's son Uddyotakesari Uddyotakesari's 4th regnal Year Mārgga Vadi 10.
19	I. of Uddyotakesari in Khandagiri cave. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 165-166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.			Uddyotakesari's 18th. regnal Year
20	I. of Uddyotakesari in Khandagiri. E. I. Vol. XIII, p. 166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.			Uddyotakesari's 5th regnal Year.
21	Sonpur P. of Kumāra Someśvaradeva. E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 237-242. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(63) Siwa-nīha-pura (place of issue) (64) Uttaravalli-viṣaya (65) Kośala (66) Attempā (67) Vuravudā-Khandaksetra (68) Īudīva-māla-Khandaksetra (69) Kahanpura-Khandaksetra (70) Thavissa (71) Rangadā-Mandala	(63) Same as no. 1. (64) Utrapali in Patna	Uddyotakesari granted Kośala to Abhimanyu. Someśvaradeva meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta

## SOMAVAINSI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donee.	Officers.	Remarks.
		Owing to mutilation of the letters the text has not been accurately deciphered. See J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp 5-6 for correct genealogy
Sankarásarmā and Balabhadrásarma sons of Bāmana son of Chateśvara. G.—Gārgga Pr.—Tryārsa V.—Rigveda I. F. Palāsa in Tirrabhukti	MahasandhivigrahI Rudradatta. Incised by Bāheru and Maṅgāka	
Subhachandra, a disciple of astronomer Kula Chandra		
Udayakara son of Vidyākara son of Jayakara son of Lakṣmikara. G.—Hāritra, Pr—Pāñchārsa S.—Madhyandina and Kānva I. f. Mahuvāli in Savatthi. R. O. Kamalapura (in Banda State)		Udayakara's son Bhābhakara is again said to be the donee.

The grants of Somavānsi rulers contain seal representing the figure of Mātangi-Mahālakṣmi in relief.

the grandson of Tivaradeva's younger brother, became powerful and he conquered the earth with the assistance of his younger brother, Raṇakeśari. I am inclined to identify this Raṇakeśari with the personage of the same name of the fragmentary stone-inscription at Govindpur in the Nayagarh State. If it be tenable we can say that a part of Orissa was included in the territory of Janamejaya's father. In that case, Śivagupta, father of Janamejaya, can be taken as Raṇakeśari. As Balarjuna assumed the title Mahāśivagupta, we can suppose that his younger brother Raṇakeśari assumed also the inferior title Śivagupta.

The aforesaid fragmentary stone inscription contains the year 811 of an unspecified era. There is no alternative but to take it as Saka era. In that case, it corresponds to 889 A.D. Evidently the initial year of Janamejaya's reign cannot probably be later than 900 A.D.

Relying the statement of the editor of the grant, No. 19, that the characters of this grant resemble in form those of the grant, No. 13, I identified Abhimanyu referred to in the former grant with the personage of the same name of the inscription, No. 17, who was the grand-father of Uddyotakeśari.\* But subsequently I had compared the characters of these two grants and came to the conclusion that on the paleographic ground the grant, No. 19, is much removed in date from the grant, No. 13. Apparently Abhimanyu of the former grant is different from the other Abhimanyu.

The donor of the grant, No. 19, meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta and then issued his order in the Kośala country which was granted by Uddyotakeśari to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of issue of the order.

But it is difficult to ascertain who was this Mahābhavagupta, whose feet were meditated upon. However no scholar would deny the fact that Uddyotakeśari transferred the headquarters of the Somavamśī territory from Kośala to eastern Orissa.

It is stated in the grant, No. 18, that Yajāti II's eldest brother used to reside at Kāṭaka in the eastern country. This Kāṭaka

seems to be identical with Kataka, the place of issue of grants, Nos. 5 to 7, one of which was found at Chandwar, opposite to Cuttack and others are supposed to have been discovered in the vicinity of Cuttack. I am inclined to identify this Kataka with Chaudwar where according to tradition Janamejaya performed the Aśvamedha sacrifice, because in the architectural remains of this place the designs of Mātaṅgī Mahālakṣmī are found. I need mention here that Mātaṅgī Mahālakṣmī is represented on the seals of the Somavāṁśī kings.

Yayāti-nagara should be traced in the Sambalpur district. Rai Bahadur Hiralal identifies this place with Binka in the Sonpur State, but there is no relic of antiquarian interest to support this identification.

The grant, No. 15, in all probability, belongs to Uddyotakesarī, for the text of this grant is a replica of that of Uddyotakesarī's grant, No. 18. The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 15, has not been discovered. We are therefore unable to say what important historical facts are contained in it.

## CHAPTER IV

(Section B)

### CHOLA RULERS

It cannot be denied that Someśvaradeva II of the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty was once the ruler of the Sonepur State. This Someśvaradeva made land-grants, meditating on the feet of Chandrāditya who can be indentified with the chief of the same name of the Barasur inscription of the Central Provinces, for this chief also belonged to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty.\* The date of the Barasur inscription is the 2nd October, 1060 A. D.

We gather from the Tirumalai inscription of 1025 A. D. that Rājendrachola conquered Orissa which was difficult of approach and thence led his military expedition to Kośala.† But it is not definitely known whether he appointed any man of his kith and kin to govern Kośala. It however transpires that the Brahmeśwar inscription (No. 17 of Somavamsi rulers), in which the conquest of Chola territory by Uddyotakeśarī has been mentioned, is anterior to the conquest of Orissa and Kosala by Rājendrachola.

It is stated in the Rāmapāla-charita by Sandhyakar Nandi that Rāmapāla conquered Orissa and bestowed it on 'Bhavabhūṣaṇa-santati.' M. M. Hara Prosad Śāstri interpreted Bhavabhūṣan santati as the ruler of the Nāga family. But Rai Bahadur R. P. Chanda raised objection to this interpretation§. Bhavabhūṣaṇa signifies ornaments, worn by Siva. Chandra (moon), Sarpa (snake) and Gaṅgā are the ornaments of Siva. Hence Bhavabhūṣaṇa implies the Ganga family which claim descents from

\* Descriptive list of inscriptions in C. P. & Berar by Rai Bahadur Hiralal, p. 144, No. 198.

† E. I. Vol. IX p. 223.

§ Gauda-rāja-mālā.

the Ganges and the moon and again in which family flourished the rulers having the surname Anantavarma. It need not be mentioned here that *Ananta* also means *snake*.

We learn from the Vizagpattam copper-plate grant of 1018 A. D. that Anantavarma Chodagaṅga fully established his supremacy over Orissa. Apparently Somavamśī supremacy over Orissa terminated with the defeat of Karṇakeśarī by Rāmapāla\* who ruled in the second half of the 11th century A. D.† I think, this Karṇakeśarī is a remote descendant of Uddyotakesari.

\* See Memoirs of J. A. S. B. 1910, Vol. III.

† J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XIV, p. 536.

## INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE RULER

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Patna museum P. of Someśvara 11. E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 97-99. E. B. R. D. Banerjee,	(1) Suvarṇapura (place of issue) (2) Ghāroḍāmandala (3) Vanīabandha (4) Phullamūthi (5) Dohali	(1) Sonpur (5) Dohali (20°-5'6"N, 84°-27"E) in Athmallik state.

## INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Mahada P. of Yogeśvara devavarman. E. I. Vol. XII, pp 218-221 E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(1) Chitrotpalā-tīra (2) Lankāvarttaka. (place of issue) (3) Mahadā (4) Atrāndelā (5) Medhāka (6) Kokatīdeva (7) Champāmalla	(1) Mahānādi (2) Binka in Sonpur (Editor's suggestion) (3) Mahada in Sonpur (5) Mendamal (20°-54"N, 84°-1"E) in Baud. (7) Champāmalli (20°-52"N 84°-4"E) in Baud.

## OF CHOLA LINE OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY. (CH. IV, SECTION B.)

Genealogy.	Donee.	Officers.
Challamarājs	Utsavakara & Devakara	Sc.—Nārāyaṇa
Yaśarāja I		E.—Lokanātha.
Someśvara I	G.—Garggya	
Yaśarāja II:	Pr.—Tryārsa	
Someśvara II The donor meditated on the feet of Chāndrāditya. The donor was Parama Vaiṣṇava.	Studied R̄gveda and Yajurveda.	

## RULER OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY, (CHAPTER IV, SECTION C.)

Genealogy.	Donee,	Remarks.
Someśvara devavarmān	Gadādhara	The donor belonged to
Dhāraṇa devavarmān	Puruṣottama	Kāśyapagotra.
Yogeśvara devavarmān	Madhusudana.	
Someśvara deva's	G.—Vatsa	He also traces descent to Karikāla
33rd regual year.	V.—R̄gveda	

## CHAPTER IV

### (Section C)

#### SOLAR DYNASTY.

Yogeśvara devavarma belonging to the Solar dynasty claims a descent from Kalikāla of *Kasyapa gotra*. Chandrāditya belonging to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty, referred to in the preceding section of this chapter, is also said in the Barsur inscription to be a descendant of Karikāla of *Kasyapa gotra*. Apparently Yogeśvara devavarma belongs to Chandrāditya's family. I think, Kalikāla and Karikāla are identical with each other. We can, however, identify: Someśvara deva, the grand-father of Yogeśvara deva, with Someśvara deva II of the preceding section.

The editor of Yogeśvara devavarma's grant reads *Vaurapura* and suggests *Vaudhapura* as the correct reading. But in the *facsmile*-print, I am inclined to read it as *Vastrapura*. Barsur inscription proves the rule of the Chola lineage over the Bastar State and it appears therefore that *Vastara* has been written in Yogeśvara devavarma's plate.

There occurs a name Mukunda in line 35 of the grant under discussion. In the opinion of the editor, Mukundadeva, the last independent King of Orissa, finds an allusion here and accordingly the grant has been assigned to 1562 A. D. But on palaeographic ground, this date is inadmissible, for we know that during the reign of Kapilendradeva the scripts used in Orissa had distinct local forms, which are not found in the Yogeśvara devavarma's plate. There is nothing in the text to show that the King Mukundadeva has found an allusion in this plate.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that Someśvara deva had a lion-emblem (*Siṁha-dhvaja-lānchhaṇa* . . . 1.4). The grant of Someśvara deva II of the preceding section also contains a lion-seal. Evidently my identification of Someśvara deva appears

to be tenable. Again the identification of Chandraditya of Barsur inscription belonging to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty and claiming descent from Karikala of *Kaśyapa* Gotra, with the chief of the same name of Someśvaradeva II's plate has now been substantiated and implemented by the informations available from the grant under discussion. We can, therefore, safely assign Yogeśaradeva to the last decade of the 11th century A. D.

We gather from the grant under discussion that Someśvaradeva snatched away the banner having the emblem of *dvija-rāja* from the enemy who immigrated from Ayodhyā. If we mean the peacock by *dvijarāja*, the enemy should be supposed to be a Bhañja ruler, for the family insignia of the Bhañja rulers is a peacock. In that case, Ayodhyā, the place of immigration should be identified with the place of the same name in the Nilgiri State which was under the jurisdictions of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañja till the advent of the British rule to Orissa and where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in large quantity. According to tradition the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañj first acquired the seacoast tract and thence extended their dominion to the west. In the grants (Nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhañja rulers) which were issued from Khiching the Bhañja family is said to have immigrated from Tapovana. We cannot say with any approach to certainty whether this Tapovava in identical with the place of the same name in the Medinapur district. But we find that two of their grants were made to their subordinate chief, not to the Brahmins.

Again if we now mean the moon by *dvija-rāja*, we can assert that Someśvaradeva of the Solar dynasty defeated a descendant of Somavansi ruler. But we do not know whether the lunar dynasty of Ratanpur, to which Janamejaya belonged, originally came from Ayodhyā i. e. the present Oudh. Again if we accept the view of the editor that Someśvaradeva himself immigrated from Ayodhyā, there is no evidence to show that a Chola family was ruling in Oudh in the 10th or 11th century A. D. With the present state of our knowledge we can say nothing about the enemy in question.

But it is certain that the Bhañja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola family, for the identification of the villages, granted by the rulers of the latter family, in Baud bears testimony to the sway of that family over Baud. It is probable that Baud was restored by Śilabhañja III as mentioned in the grant, No. 14, of the Bhañja rulers,

## CHAPTER V

### (Section A)

#### EARLY GANGA RULERS

All the grants, Nos. 1 to 21, contain the year of the Ganga era and therefore we can arrange them in the chronological order. But with the present state of our knowledge we cannot prepare the genealogical tree of the early Ganga rulers, for relations between different donors of some grants are not known.

The initial year of the Ganga era has not been ascertained as yet. This can be done now with the help of new datas available from the recently discovered copper-plates of the early Ganga rulers. It needs to be mentioned here that the grants, Nos. 23 to 25, are of much importance for ascertaining the initial year of the Ganga era.

The grants, Nos. 23 and 24, were made by the feudatories of the Ganga rulers. Dharmakhedi, son of Bhîmakhedi of the grant No. 23, is perhaps not a different person from Dharmakhedi, son of Bhîmakhedi of the grant No. 24. Probably Bhîmakhedi has been either mis-written or mis-read. However, the numerals of the year of the Śaka era have been written in words in this grant. This grant also contains the 15th regnal year of the donor. Again in the grant, No. 23, we find a year 520 of the Ganga-Kadamba era. This Ganga-Kadamba era can be taken as the Ganga era, first because it is not probable that the Ganga rulers associated the name of their subordinate ruling family with the era they started and, secondly, no era associated with the name of the Kadamba family is known from other sources.

The numerals of the Śaka era have been written thus :

nava-śataka-sapta-rasa-mata. . . .

*Mata* has been probably mis-written for *mite*. But the editor shows no reason why he interprets the above extract as 913. This plate was noticed in the Madras Epigraphic Report for 1918 and the

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications.
1.	The Trilingi C. P. Gr. J.A.H.R.S., Vol. iii, pp. 54-57 E. B. Satyanārāyan Rājaguru		
2.	Jirjingi C. P. of Indiavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. iii, pp. 51-57. E. B. R. Subba Rao.	(1) Dantapura (place of issue) (2) Jijika in (3) Vonkāra (viśaya)	
3.	Ganga Gr. of Devendravarman Ind. Ant. vol. xiii. pp. 273-276 E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (5) Tāmaracheru in (6) Varāhavarttani—viśaya	
4.	Chicacole P. of Satyavarma- deva Ind. Ant. vol. xiv, pp. 10-12 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(7) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (8) Tārukrama in (9) Galela, (10) Mahendra	
5.	Urlam P. of Hestiverman. E. I., Vol. xvii, pp. 332-333 E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(11) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (12) Henḍavaka in (13) Kroṣṭukavarttani (14) Mahendra—viśaya	
6.	Santabommali P. of Indra- varman J. A. H. R. S. Vol. iv, pp. 21-24 E. B. Lakṣmīnārāyan Hari- chandran Jagadev Rajah Bahadur	(15) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (16) Haribhāṭa in (17) Kroṣṭukavarttani —viśaya (18) Mahendra	
7.	Achyūtapuram P. of Indra- varman. E. I., Vol. iii, pp. 127-130 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(19) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (20) Siddhārthaka in (21) Varāhavarttani —viśaya (22) Mahendra	

## EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA,

## CHAPTER V. SECTION A

Geneology	Officers.	Donees.
28th Year. Indravarma 39th Year.	Bhānuchandra E.—Vinayachandra Sc.—Devasingha Deva	Rudrasvāmī, son of Agnisvāmī, son of Rudrasvāmī G.—Viṣṇuvṛdha
Devendravarma 51st. Year.	E.—Sarvadeva Sāmanta Nāgarāja (Author of the text)	300 Brahmins
Devendravarma Satyavarma 51st Year.	Khaṇḍyama Sc.—Berapa	Kamalāsana, son of Gurava Khaṇḍyama
Hastivarman Rājasimha & Raṇabhīta 80th Year.	Bhānuchandra Sc.—Vinayachandra	Jayaśarmā G.—Vatsa Ch.—Vājasaneyā R. O.—Uīāmalī
Indravarma (Rājasimha) 87th Year.	Bhānuchandra Sc.—Vinayachandra	The gift was made for the worship of Rāmeśvarabhattāraka
Indravarma (Rājasimha) 87th Year	Bhānuchandra Sc.—Vinayachandra	Durgāśarmā G.—Gautama Ch.—Chchhandoga

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names	Identifications.
8	Parlakimedy P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(23) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (24) Khetta in (25) Devannapāñchāli- viṣaya (26) Mahendra	—
9	Gaṅga Gr. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., XIII, pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(27) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (28) Tāmaracheruva (28) Varāhavarttani (viṣaya) (29) Mahendra	—
10	Puri P. of Indravarman E. I. Vol. XIV, pp. 360-363 E. B. G. Ramadas	(30) Dantapura (place of issue) (31) Bhukkukura in (32) Kurakarāstra-viṣaya	—
11	C. P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 123-124 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(33) Tālamūla in (34) Kroṣṭukapāñchāli (viṣaya)	—
12	Tekkali P. of Indravarman E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 307-311 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(35) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (36) Tūṅgannā in (37) Rūpyavati (viṣaya) (38) Mahendra	—
13	Chicacole P. of Devendravarma E. I. Vol. III, pp. 130-134 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(39) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (40) Popangika in (41) Kroṣṭukavarttani (viṣaya) (42) Mahendra (43) Kurudumbi	—

## EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA.

## CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Genealogy.	Officers.	Donees.
Indravarma 91st. year	Bhānuchandra   Sc.—Vinayachandra	Dhrvaśarmā G.—Garaga
Indravarma 128th year Lunar eclipse of Mārgaśīrṣa	Vinayachandra   Sc.—Āditya Rahasika Śāṅkara, son of Devachandra (Author of the text)	Several donees
Dānāraṇava Indravarman 137th. year	Āditya   E.—Khaṇḍichandra Se.—Dharmachandra, son of Sambapuro- pādhyāya	Bhavadattāśarmā G.—Kauśika V.—Rgveda R. O.—Tirilingi
Indravarman 146th year	Mahāmāhattara Gaurīśarmā and Bhavadatta	Skandaśarmā and Lalitaśarmā G.—Kautsa Ch.—Chchhandoga
Dānāraṇava Indravarman 154th year Solar eclipse	Ādityabhogiga   Sarvvachandra Dharmachandra Sambapuropādhyāya	Skandaśarmā G.—Sāndilya Ch.—Vājasaneyā R. O.—Garakhonā
Guṇāraṇava Devendravarma 183rd year	Khaṇḍichandra   Sarvvachandra	Chchharampaśarmā, Bhavaśarmā, Viṣṇuśarmā Sivaśarmā, Somośarmā and Kumāraśarmā G.—Kṛṣṇātreya R. O.—Kalinga

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
14.	C. P. of Devendravarma. J. A. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 275-276. E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru.	(44) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (45) Hunduvaka in (46) Pushyagiri pañchāli	
15.	Sidhantam P. of Devendra- varman. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 212-216 E. B. G. Ramadas	(47) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (48) Siddhārthaka (49) Mahendra	
16.	Talateru P. of Ananta- varman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 273-275 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(50) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (51) Talatheru in (52) Krostrakapāñchāli	
17.	Santha Bomvali C. P. Gr. of Nandavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 185-189 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(53) Kaliṅganagara, (place of issue) (54) Chikhallikā (55) Freyabhukti (56) Mahendra	
18.	Vizagpatam P. of Devengra- varman Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, pp. 143-146 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(57) Kaliṅganagara (58) Dāvadāmadavam	
19.	Almand P. of Anantavarman E. I., Vol. III, pp. 17-21 E. B. E. Hultzsh.	(59) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (60) Medelaka (61) Tirikātu (62) Mahendra	

## EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA.

## CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Genealogy.	Officers.	Donees.
Gunārṇava Devendravarma 184th year	Cha (kha?) andichandra Sarvachandra	Patāṅga Sivāchāryya Donor's spiritual preceptor
Gunārṇava Devendravarma 195th year	Mātrichandra Sc.—Madanakumarapallava Priest—Chchharampanadī- śarmā	Tamparaśarmādikṣita G.—Udvāhi Ch.—Vahvṛcha V.—Rgveda
Devendravarma Anantavarma 204th year Gift was made at the request of brother Jaya- varma.		Visnu & Soma G.—Pārāśarasa V.—Yajuh I. F.—Srīgātikāgrahāra in Kāmarūpa
Anantavarma Nandavarma 221st year		Ādityaśarmā, Durgaśarmā, and Mātrśarmā G.—Kaundilya
Anantavarma Debendravarma 254th year (Mātula Dharmakhedi was the actual donor).		Dharmeśvarabhattarāka
Anantavarma 304th year Solar eclipse	Durgappa	Śridharabhy Visnupati G.—Kāśī Ch.—Vāraha

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
20.	Tekkali P. of Devendra-varman E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 311-313 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(63) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (64) Niyino (65) Rupavarttani (66) Mahendra	
21.	C. P. Gr. of Rajendra-varman Madras Epigraphic Reports for 1917-18, p. 137, No. 13	(57) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (68) Tambaddi (69) Saila	
22.	Chidivalas C. P. Gr. of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 146-153 E. B. R. Subba Rao	(70) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (71) Sividi (72) Mahendra (73) Kandalivāda (74) Bhādivāda (75) Kolampari	
23.	Simhipur C. P. Gr. of Dharmakhedi of the time of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 171-180 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(76) Kaliṅganagara (77) Rāthakūta (78) Mahendrabhoga (76) Pañchapātra (76) Dharmapura	
24.	Mandasa P. of Ananta-varman J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII, pp. 175-185 E. B. G. Ramadas	(77) Kaliṅganagara (78) Madhupatharakhanda (79) Mahendra	
25.	C. P. Gr. Madhukāmārṇava Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No. 5	(80) Pātūgrāma (81) Hōndaravada (82) Mora khini	

## EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA.

## CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Geneology.	Officers.	Donees.
Rājendravarma ↓ Devendravarma 310th year	Sc.— Sarvachandra E.— Sāmanta Kaṇḍimalapa	
Anantavarma ↓ Rājendravarma 342nd year (Sava-Āya-Kāmādi)	Samirāja Raṇameya (minister for peace) Kanakābdhirāja Gundipilāka, son of Man- chandra	
Vajri ↓ Mārasimha ↓ Bhūpendravarma ↓ Devendravarma 397th year Solar eclipse	Mudhapa Savvadapa Bhatta Śridhara Bhatta Yajña	Ādityabhätta, Yajubhätta and Sendidevabhätta G.—Bhāradvaja .. F. Vaṅga R. O. Sipidi
Anantavarma ↓ Devendravarma 520th year Niyarppava ↓ Bhimakhedi ↓ (Donor) Dharmakhedi		
Anantavarma śaka 913 (?) Bhāmakhedi ↓ (Donor) Dharmakhedi Regnal year 15	Vettikurao Nalachandāla Saṇḍa	Dhamaka Kesara Erukalayādeva
Anantavarma ↓ Madhukāmārppava Rājendravarma 526th year		Erapa Nayaka, son of Mānchi Nayaka.

## INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
26.	C. P. Gr. of Devendra-varman Rājarāja. Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No 4.	(83) Vṛhatakodila (84) Varāhavarttani	
27.	Parlakimedy P. of the time of Vajrahasta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 220-224. E. B. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(85) Lankākonā (86) Hossāṇḍi	
28.	Vishamagiri P. of Indra-varman. E. I. Vol. XIX pp. 134 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(87) Svetaka (place of issue) (88) Amerasinga in (89) Jalamborā-visaya	
29.	Dhanantar Pi of Sāmantavarman E. I. Vol. XV, pp. 275-278 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(90) Svetaka (place of issue) (91) Vātagrāma in (92) Hāmānibhoga-visaya	
30.	Ganjam P. of Prithivi-varman E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 198-201	(93) Svetaka (place of issue) (94) Janora	
31.	Phulasara C. P. Gr. of Kīrtirājadeva J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 30-40 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(95) Kalyānapura (place of issue) (96) Klinaveda (97) Varttani	

## EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA,

## CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Geneology.	Officers.	Donees.
Vajrahasta Devendravarma saka 998	Rājarāja	Vāsudevaśarma G.—Vatsa Nārāyaṇaśarmā G.—Kāsyapa
Vajrahasta (Regent of 5 district) Actual donor— Cholakāmādirāja's son Dāraparāja	Sc.—Ugrakhedi of Kadamba family	Kāmādi, son of Erayamarāja
Indravarma	Dutaka—Nāgakhedi Sc.—Ādityavarma Sc.—Chāndapāka E.—Devapili	Jakṣasvāmi G.—Jātukarṇa S.—Kānva Ch.—Vājasaneya
Samantavarma		Govindaśarmā G.—Bhāradvāja Ch.—Vājasaneya
Mahāindravarma Prithivivarma Belonged to Ganga family of Kolāhala	E.—Sāmanta Svayambhu	Subhanikara G.—Vyāsa S.—Kānva Ch.—Vājasaneya Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyāvana Āpnavan, Aurva, Jama- daganya
Bāṇapati Kirttirāja Gūpārṇpava	Sandhivigrahi— Aksapatali—Ādityarāja Pātra—Rāma Dhavala, Pratihāra— Aniruddha Kumāra	Purnṇakara Guheśvara Bāpanna G.—Viśvāmitra S.—Kānva J. F.—Gangavādi
Kāmārṇpava Chodabhīma Kirttirāja (Rādhāmāhāpi)		

above expression was interpreted as 976. To understand the right significance of the expression in question, I reproduce below a part of the chronological table prepared by Mr. Monmohan Chakravarti.\* On the supposition that the surnames of the Ganga rulers alternated between Anantavarma and Devendravarma, I have shown the surnames of the rulers, although they are not given in the table. Again calculating back from Vajrahasta, the reigning period of the rulers are also given under their respective names.

13 Vajrahasta IV *alias* Aniyāṅkabhīma  
(in N. Plates)

(35 years)

Anantavarma  
Śaka 902-37

14 Kāmārṇava V ( $\frac{1}{2}$ years) Devendravarma S. 937-38	15 Gundama II (3 years) Anantavarma S. 938-941	16 Madhukāmārṇava (19 years) Devendravarma S. 941-960.
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It is definitely known that Vajrahasta V had the surname Anantavarma and he succeeded Madhukāmārṇava in Śaka 960 and ruled till Śaka 990. It, therefore, appears that the extent of the reign of Vajrahasta's immediate predecessors as given in his plates are not much inaccurate.

The grant, No. 25, of Madhukāmārṇava contains the year 526 of the Gaṅga era. Apparently the grant, No. 23, was not much earlier than grant, No. 25, and Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma of the former grant, is identical with Kāmārṇava V son of Anantavarma. Now accepting the interpretation 913, we find that Dharmakhedi ascended the throne in Śaka 897 and made the grant, No. 23, either in Śaka 938 or in Śaka 941, otherwise his over-lord could not be Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma.

\* J. A. S. B., 1903, p. 140.

Accepting the learned epigraphist's interpretation 976, we find that Dharmakhedi made the grant, No. 24, during Vajrahasta V's reign and he also ascended the throne in the 2nd regnal year of this *Vajrahasta*. In that case, there is no Devendravarma with whom the ever-lord of Dharmakhedi of the grant, No. 22, can be identified.

Accepting the interpretation 913, Mr. R. Subha Rao arrives at the conclusion that the *Gaṅga* era started in Śaka 416 or A. D. 494.\* In that case, the *Gaṅga* year 520 of the grant, No. 23, corresponds to Śaka 936 when was reigning Anantavarma, not Devendravarma. I think, if the above interpretation be acceptable, the *Gaṅga* era can be supposed to have commenced in Śaka 418 or A. D. 496, because the lunar eclipse of *Mārgasīrṣa* of the *Gaṅga* year 128 of the grant, No. 3, falls in 624 A. D. which was suggested by Fleet.

This should be noted here that the copper-plates recording the grant of villages in Kalinga are discovered in the tracts lying to the south of the Mahendra mountain. Some of the villages granted, are also unquestionably identifiable in the same tracts. But other village-names of the copper-plates have undergone so much changes that no scholar can vouch for their accurate identification.

## APPENDIX A

### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON BHAUMA RULERS

The difficulty we confront in the matter of reconstructing the chronology of Bhauma rulers is due to the fact that different rulers of this family assumed one and the same name. Moreover the symbolical expression of dates found in their grants have not been properly interpreted on account of similarity of forms of symbols representing different numerals. We can, however overcome now these difficulties with the help of newly discovered data.

Three copper-plates belonging to the Bhauma family have recently been discovered in the Talcher state. The Ruling Chief of Talcher has kindly sent them to me through his Private Secretary Mr. Jagamohan Misra B.A. for decipherment. Again my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya B.Sc. of Mayurbhanja has kindly supplied me with the text of another copper-plate of this family. The informations available from these plates have been given in the subjoined table.

The numerical symbols of the year of the Grant, No. 11, are distinctly *lu* and *pta* and they therefore unmistakably denote 140. Then succeeds the figure 1. Hence the year of this grant is 141.

The first numerical symbol of the year of the Grants, No. 12, is *lu* which denotes 100. The third symbol looks like B. Apparently it denotes 7.\* The second symbol is somewhat illegible I take it with hesitation as 60. The year thus appears to be 167

The text of the Grant, No. 13, is a close of that of the Grant, No. 12, except the portion of the deed. Both grants were also executed on the same day. Apparently they belong to one and the same donor.

I interpreted the numerical symbols *lu* and *chu* of the Grant, No. 7, as 100 and 60 respectively, I am now inclined to interpret

\* cf. Plate LXXI, col. 6 of *Prāchīna-lipimālā* by Gourishankara Hirachand Ojha.

Sulki grant No. 9

100,3 = 103

Bhauma grant No. 7.

100,10 = 110

Grant of Jayasinha

70,3 = 73

Bhauma grant No. 1

Samva 50,4 = 54

70,3 = 73

90,3 = 93

100,3 = 103

100,80 = 180

Nanda grant No. 1

100,80,3 = 183

{ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟାକାରୀ  
 ବଦିର୍ଭବ୍ୟ

1 70,5 = 75. Kartti

vadi 10,3 = 13

Bhauma grant No. 10

100,80,7 = 187

Bhauma grant No. 24

200,80,8 = 288

{ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ  
 ବଦିର୍ଭବ୍ୟ



		4
"		7
"		50
"		70
"		80
"		90
Prāchīna-lipi-mālā by Gourishankar Hirachand Ojha		90



ohu as 10.\* Evidently the year is 110. Similarly the year of the grant, No. 5, can be taken as 103 instead of 150. Again I suggest to read the symbols of the Bhauma grants, Nos. 1 and 2, as 54 and 73 respectively. I give in the accompanying table the revised interpretations of the symbols found in the plates of all different families.

It has been stated in the Bhauma chapter that Harivardhana, who heated the grant, No. 2, is identical with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 7. Now Rasabhavardhana, the other engraver of the latter grant, can be identified with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 12. It, therefore, appears that Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 7, is identical with the personage of the same name of the grant, No. 12. This identification is not untenable, because the predecessors of the former Tribhuvana-mahādevī are unmistakably identifiable with those of the latter Tribhuvana-mahādevī.

We can now take Siñhaketu, the son of Śāntikara and Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 12, as Śubhākara of the grant, No. 5, who is also said to be the son of Śāntikara and Tribhuvana-mahādevī. This identification is also corroborated by the fact that Śubhākara has been called Siñhadhvaja in line 31 of the text of the latter grant. It is needless to say that Siñhadhvaja has been substituted for Siñhaketu, the name of the donor, and evidently it does not signify the lion- emblem.

Śubhākara, the son of Loñabhāra and Hirā-mahādevī of the grant, No. 12, can reasonably be identified with Śubhākara of the grant, No. 11, who is also said to be the son of Loñabhāra and Hirā-mahādevī. I need not say that Śāntikara and his queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the former grant are not different from the personages of the same name of the latter grant. Again it is superfluous to mention that Siñhaketu of the former grant can be taken as Kusumabhāra of the latter grant.

It is not mentioned in the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, that Loñabhāra

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\* cf. Plate LXIII, col. 3 of *Prachina-lipi-mālā* by Gourishankar Hirachand Ojha.

(not *Lolahāra*) was the immediate successor of *Gayāda*. We can now suppose that the name of the immediate successor of *Gayāda* has been omitted in these grants. If it be tenable, we can identify *Kusumahāra* of these grants with *Śubhākara* II of the grant, No. 12, who has been identified with another *Kusumahāra*, because the genealogy of *Kusumahāra* of the grants referred to above is in agreement with that of *Śubhākara* II. Apparently *Lalitahāra* of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is identical with *Sivakara*, the donor of the grant, No. 12.

The identification of *Kusumahāra*, *Lalitahāra*, *Śāntikara* and *Śubhākara* of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, made in the chapter II has been revised now. We cannot, therefore, disbelieve the statement, recorded in these grants that *Lalitahāra* was succeeded by *Śāntikara*.

The genealogical text of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 14. Hence we can put all the *Bhauma* Rulers in the chronological order as shown in the page 101. Now we can turn our attention towards their time.

It is mentioned in the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, that *Śubhākara* I defeated the king of the *Rādha* country and completely subjugated the *Kalinga* country. These incidents have probably been alluded to in the undeciphered portion of the eulogical text of *Śubhākara* of the grant, No. 2. In the facsimile-print, I have partly read this text as follows :

“*Kvā-dhanendrā-Mahendrā...Jāhnavī...*

“*Kvā-simnada-Kalinga-vadhāradadhah*”

The title of *Mahārājādhīrāja*, assumed by the rulers of this family indicates that they were powerful. That they established suzerain authority over a portion of Bengal, can be gleaned from the copper-plate.<sup>1</sup> It is mentioned in this plate that *Devapāla* uprooted the *Utkalas* from his territory. *Devapāla*'s reign falls between 809-49 A. D.<sup>2</sup> Apparently *Devapāla*'s invasion must have taken place after the fall of the *Bhauma* family.

(1) *The Palas of Bengal* by R. D. Banerjee. p. 65. Verse 13.

(2) *J. B. O. R. S.* Vol. XV. p. 5.

Govinda III of the *Rāstrakūṭa* family, who ruled between 794-813 A. D.<sup>1</sup> is said to have invaded Orissa.<sup>2</sup> Again according to Tarānatha's account,<sup>3</sup> the political condition of Orissa was in chaos in the 9th century A. D. Taking these facts into consideration I am of opinion that no epigraphic record of the Bhauma family, so far discovered, can be assigned to the 9th century A. D.

I have stated in the *Somavamśi* chapter that Janamejaya established his sovereignty over Orissa after fatally defeating the king of that country in the last decade of the 9th century A. D. In the case of supposition that Bhauma rulers used the *Harsa* era in their plates, we find that *Dāṇḍi-mahādevī* was reigning in 793-94 A. D. It is therefore not improbable that the king who fell victim to Janamejaya was third or fourth in descent from *Dāṇḍi-mahādevī*.

That the *Tuṅga* rulers were feudatory of the Bhauma kings, is now evident from the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, which were issued at the request of *Vinitatunga*. It can be held that the Bhauma kings established suzerain authority over *Kaliṅga*, first because Śubhākara I is said to have conquered it and secondly no *Gaṅga* ruler of *Kaliṅga*, who can be supposed to be contemporaneous of Bhauma kings, assumed suzerain title. Again the sovereignty of Bhauma kings over *Kongada* can be gathered from the fact that they granted villages in *Kongada*. No *Sailodbhava* ruler, contemporaneous of Bhauma kings, bore any title indicative of his sovereignty. Besides it is not probable that Śubhākara I led his military expedition against *Kaliṅga*, without subjugating *Kongada* which intervened between his own kingdom and hostile territory. Apparently Janamejaya simultaneously established overlordship over *Kaliṅga*, *Kongada* and *Utkala* after destroying the king of the last mentioned country only, who held sovereignty over other two countries.

It can be gleaned from the grant, No. 7, that architecture was in flourishing condition during the rule of Bhauma family. In

(1) E. I. Vol. VII, App. II, p. 3. (2) Ibid Vol. XVIII, p. 240.

(3) Ind. Ant. Vol. IV, p. 360-66.

the grant, No. 1, there is an indication of prevalence of Buddhism and of revival of Hinduism. Evidently this Bhauma family played an important role in the history of Orissa.

One word more regarding the origin of this family. The editor of the grant, No. 1, suggested the connection of the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. The Naraka family\* may be linked up with the demon Naraka of the Purāṇas according to which he was a son of Viṣṇu and Bhūmi (Earth). He was also called Bhauma. There is therefore the ground to connect the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. But it is not probable that the former family hailed from Assam.

In the Section A of the Chapter II the Bhauma family has been supposed to have belonged to the Bhuyāns people of the northern hilly tracts of Orissa. The Bhuyāns should not be confounded with the Bhumijas who are even now out of the pale of civilisation. Similarly the Bhuyāns of the Mahāvagga and Majjhima Nikāya of the Pali literature, who on their way to Magadha with cart-loads of merchandise met Buddha and became his disciple, should not be taken for the Bhumijas ; for, it is not probable that the latter ever carried on a lucrative trade before the Christian era. It is the Hinduised Bhuyāns who are identifiable with the Bhauma family of the copper-plates and with the Bhuyāns of the Pali literature.

The tradition current in the Orissa States, relates that the Hinduised Bhuyāns are the representatives of Monkeys that aided Rāma in his invasion of Laṅkā. This tradition is as old as the Oriya Rāmāyaṇa by Balarāma Dāsa who flourished about the end of the 15th century A.D. The poet narrates in the Kiśkindhā Kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa that out of the army reenruited by Sugrīva for Rāma's cause, some lost their way to Laṅkā (vapā hele) in course of march and reached the Bonai State ; some proceeded towards the left of the proper route leading to Laṅkā (Vāma ḥde gale) and settled in Bamāṇḍā (Bamara State). It is needless to mention here that the Hinduised Bhuyāns are now found in large number in the States of Bamara and Bonai. Apparently there is no evidence to

lend support to the hypothesis that the Bhauma family of Orissa hailed from Assam.

### CHRONOLOGY OF BHAUMA RULERS

**Maharājā Kṣemāṅkaradeva alias Nṛgātapha**

**Maharājā Śivakaradeva I (Queen Jayāvalidevi)**

**Subhākaradeva alias Unmatasiṅha  
Maharājādhirāja (Queen Mādhavidevi)**

A. D. 660-61

**Śivakaradeva II  
Maharājādhirāja  
A. D. 679-680**

**Śāntikaradeva I alias Gayāda I  
alias Lalitahāra I  
A.D. 699-700**

**Maharājādhirāja  
(Queen Tribhuvana Mahādevi, A. D. 716-17)  
She ascened the throne**

**Subhākaradeva II alias Siṅhaketu  
alias Kusumahāra I  
A.D. 709-10  
Maharājādhirāja**

**Śāntikaradeva II alias Gayāda II  
alias Loṇabhāra  
Maharājādhirāja  
(Queen Hirā-mahādevi)**

**Subhākaradeva III  
alias Kusumahāra II  
Maharājādhirāja  
A.D. 747-48**

**Śivakaradeva III  
alias Lalitahāra II  
Maharājādhirāja  
A. D. 773-74**

**Śāntikaradeva III  
(Queen Dharmamahādevi)  
Maharājādhirāja**

**Subhākaradeva IV  
He was succeeded to the throne by  
his queen and the latter by her daughter  
Daṇḍī-mahādevi A. D. 787-94  
Maharājādhirāja**

APPENDIX

INFORMATIONS AVAILABLE FROM NEWLY DISCOVERED

No. contd	Reference.	Place-names.	Genealogy.
11	Unpublished Talcher plate of Subhākaradeva year 141, Bhādra. Vadi 2.	(42) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (43) Addhen- drakopā in (44) Dakṣīpa Tośalivīṣaya.	Sāntikara (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī ↓ Kusumahāra I ↓ Lonabhāra alias Sāntikara (Queen Hirā-Mahādevī ↓ Kusumahāra II alias Subhākara
12	Unpublished Talcher plate of Sivakaradeva year 167. Puṣa- vadi 3.	(45) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (46) Kallāpi in (47) Purvakhanda-visaya in (48) Uttara Tośali (49) Trikāṭā on the north-west (50) Jōṭā in the South (51) Bitāvīra on West. (52) Tajakhāṭā on North-West (53) Jayāśrama-vihāra (place where the gift was made.)	Unmatāśinīha alias Subhākara I ↓ Gayāda I alias Sāntikara I (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī ↓ Sinhaketu ↓ Gayāda II alias Lonabhāra alias Sāntikara II (Queen Hirā-Mahādevī ↓ Subhākara II      Sivakara
13	Unpublished Talcher plate of Sivakaradeva.	(54) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (55) Surā- dhīpura in (56) Purva- khanda-visaya in (57) Uttara Tośali (58) Tamalā- Khandakṣetra (59) Sumayi (river.) (59 a) Gayādapura (59 b) Pustariyāpura	"
14	Unpublished plate of Dharm- mahādevī	(60) Guheśvara-pāṭaka place of issue (61) Deśalāgrāma (62) Śakembā (where the gift was made)	Unmatāśinīha ↓ Gayāda ↓ Kusumahāra      Lalitahāra ↓ Sāntikara (queen Dharma- mahādevī)

**DIX A**  
**COPPER-PLATES OF BHAUMA RULERS**

Donee.	Officers.	Remarks.
Bāmanapāla Damodarapāla Suryyapāla		The Gotra-name of the donee is not mentioned. He was not probably a Brāhmaṇa.  The title of the donor is Mahārājādhirāja
Gift was made at the request of Vinitatunga for the worship of Buddha-bhaṭṭaraka.	Dutak-Rānaka Sri Bichitrādhyā W.—Mahākṣapatālika Bhogi Devapṛyāka H.—Pedāpāla Kṣayeva deva E.—Rāmavardhana and his father Rasabhavardhana	Śubhākāra I defeated the Kings of Rādhā country and Kalinga country. He also married the daughter of the king of Rādhā country.  The title of the donor is Mahārājādhirāja
Artīiharabhaṭṭa Nitebhatta Srīdharabhaṭṭa G.—Śāḍilya Pr.—Brihaspati Yamadagni and Devalya I. F. Kolāñcha		

## APPENDIX B.

### APPROXIMATE TIME OF BHANJA RULERS.

We find in the Somavamśi grant, No. 9, that the donee was a resident of the village Śilabhañjapati. This name of the village probably owes its origin to the ruler Śilabhañja. In that case, Śilabhañja was anterior to Yayāti Mahāśivagupta, the donor of the grant, who is supposed to have flourished in the middle of the 10th century A. D. This Śilabhañja seems to be identical with Śilabhañja I of the Bhañja chronological table.

Niyārṇṇama, the father of Vijyā, who is the queen of Raṇabhañja of the Bhañja grant, No. 11, seems to be identical with Niyārṇṇava, the grandfather of Dharmakhedi of the Gaṅga grant, No. 23, who is supposed to have ascended the throne in Śaka 897 or A. D. 975. My view regarding the initial year of the Gaṅga era is now in agreement with that of Mr. Jogendrachandra Ghosh whose paper on the initial date of the Gaṅga era has, of late, appeared in the Indian Antiquary (Vol. LXI, pp. 237-38) Apparently I can now say emphatically that Dharmakhedi's accession to the throne took place in 975 A. D. In that case, his grandfather Niyārṇṇava can be supposed to have ruled some time between 910-970 A. D. Hence Raṇabhañja, the son-in-law of Niyārṇṇama, cannot be supposed to be later than 1010 A. D.

I have said in the chapter IV (section C) that the Bhañja rulers were ousted from Baud by Someśvaradeva of the solar dynasty and subsequently Śilabhañja III recovered the lost kingdom. This Someśvaradeva has been identified with Someśvara-deva II of the Chola family whose approximate date is 1060 A. D. It can, therefore, be held now that after the death of Raṇabhañja the Bhañja family, being driven out of Baud, which probably comprised in the upper Khiñjali, ruled in Ghoomsur, which perhaps formed a part and parcel of the lower Khiñjali.

The Chola rule in Baud and Sonepur seems to have terminated

before 1114 A. D. for one ruler of Sonepur, Bhujabala by name, is known to have been defeated by Jajalladeva I of Ratanpur. We can, therefore, hold now that Śilābhañja III recovered the kingdom in the first quarter of the 12th century A. D. Hence it is not probable that the immediate predecessors of Śilābhañja III made any land grant in Baud area.

The facsimile-print of the Bhañja grant, No. 15, has, of late, appeared in *J. B. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII. The editor has interpreted the symbols representing the numerals of the year of this grant as 800 and held that this year belonged to Vikrama era. I have carefully scrutinised these symbols. The first symbol is quite similar in form to that given in the Prāchina lipi-māla by Gouri-shankar Hirachand Ojha (Plate LXXIII. Col. 3). The second symbol is not different from that given in the same work (Plate LXXI. Col. 6). They, therefore, denote 10 and 7 respectively, not 8 and 100. Thus the year is 17. This is probably the regnal year of the donor.

The symbols representing the numerals of the year of the Bhañja grant, No. 24, have been accurately interpreted by the late Professor Keilhorn as 288. According to the same authority this year belonged to the Harṣa era.\* Apparently the year 288 corresponds to 894-95 A. D. This grant is perhaps the latest record in which the symbolical representation of the numerals is found. No record of Orissa of the 10th century A. D. contains the numerical symbol. Apparently Śatrubhañja of the grant, No. 15, cannot be assigned to a period later than the first half of the 10th century A. D.

The defeat of Jagadekamalla by Yaśabhañja has been mentioned in the grant, No. 22. This Jagadekamalla has been identified with the Meḥār chief Jagamalla, who flourished in the first quarter of the 13th century A. D. by the late Professor R. D. Banerjee.† But in my opinion it is difficult to determine who this Jagadekamalla was, for we find in the history several rulers having the name

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\* E. I. Vol. VI, p. 134. Foot-notes 5 and 6.

† *History of Orissa*, Vol. I, p. 186.

Jagadekamalla. Yasabhanja can, however, be assigned on paleo-graphic ground to the 13th century A. D.

A copper-plate grant of Nettabhanja has been published very recently in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VII, (pp. 110-14). Its find-spot is Polesor in Athagarh Taluk in Ganjam. Nettabhanja, the donor, was the son of Ragabhanja and grandson of Nettabhanja. He assumed the little *Mahamandalesvar*.

The grant records the gift of Juraḍā village in Khiñjali to Bapanabhatta son of Guheśvarabhaṭṭa and grandson of Santoshabhaṭṭa belonging to Viśvāmitra Gótra and Panchārṣa Pravara. He was also a student of Kānva sākha of Yajurvéda. Apparently this Bapanabhaṭṭa is identically with the donee of the Ganga grant, No. 30.

Nettabhanja's grant was issued from Kalyāṇapura on the occasion of the lunar eclipse of the full moon day of Fālguna. Rāyabhanja (Yuvāraja), Patra Jaśodhara (Akṣapāṭalika), Āśānanda (Pratihāri) and Santosamahādevī are mentioned among the officers of the grant. It is needless to say that this grant precludes further the solution of the chronology of the Khiñjali Bhañjas.

## APPENDIX C

### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON SOMAVĀMSI KINGS.

It has been pointed out in the foregoing pages that in the 2nd half of the 11th century A.D., Sonpur was ruled by some Chiefs who did not belong to the Somavāmsa. Apparently, Kumāra Someśvara-deva of the Somavāmsi grant cannot be supposed to have issued grant in that very Sonpur at that time.

We learn that Rājarāja of the Gaṅga dynasty subjugated Utkala before Śaka 997 or A.D. 1075.\* Rājarāja's opponent King of Utkala seems to be Karṇakesarī, a descendant of Uddyotakesari. It appears therefore that Karṇakesarī was subdued, being simultaneously attacked by Jayasimha, the General of Ramapāla,† from the north and Rājarāja of the Gaṅga dynasty from the south. However after this event the Gaṅga supremacy prevailed in Orissa and lasted for a period over three centuries. It is not probable therefore that there could be any Mahābhavagupta in Orissa after 1075 A.D. whom Kumāra Someśvara-deva referred to as his overlord in the grant. Evidently his date cannot be later than 1060 A.D.

Uddyotakesari granted Kośala to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of execution of the afore-said grant. The probability therefore is that Kumāra Someśvara-deva's overlord Mahābhava-gupta was a descendant of Uddyotakesari. Apparently Uddyotakesari cannot be supposed to be later than 1020 A.D.

In the conclusion I may mention one fact which has no bearing on the present topic. The editor of the grant, No. 15, of the family in question read the text running on the line 6 in the inner side of the 3rd plate as *asmadvāngānvaye*. But I have found on scrutinisation of the facsimile-print that the precise reading is *asmadvāngakṣaye*.

\* E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 314-18.

† See above p. 76.

## APPENDIX D.

### RULERS OF UNKNOWN FAMILIES IN KALINGA.

We do not know to which family the rulers of the subjoined table belong. They have not mentioned like the early Gaṅga rulers in their grants the god Gokarṇeśvara enthroned on the top of the Mahendra Mountain, nor have they given any indication as to their connection with the Gaṅga family. We find however that neither the early Gaṅga rulers nor the rulers of the subjoined table assumed any title indicative of paramount authority.

We are told by Hiuen Tsang that the Kaliṅgas perished by the curse of a Rishi. Thereupon their country (Southern Kaliṅga) remained desolate for some centuries and was then repeopled by immigrants. It is very probable that these immigrants came from the Āndhra country lying to the south-west of the Southern Kaliṅga at that time. In support of this proposition I like to adduce below some facts of much importance.

The tradition relating to the origin of the Śailodbhava family as recorded in their grants (Nos. 3 to 6) reveals that one Pulindasena, famous among the Kaliṅgas did not covet sovereignty for himself. He worshipped Bhagavān in order to get a capable ruler. Thereupon the latter created a person out of *Silā* (rock). Because of his origin from *Silā* he was called Śailodbhava and became the founder of the ruling family of Koṅgada. The importance of this tradition lies in the fact that the population of Koṅgada mainly consisted of the Kaliṅgas who, declining in power, acknowledged the authority of a person not belonging to their race in Koṅgada.

That Koṅgada was inhabited by the Kaliṅgas has also been alluded to in the Śailodbhava grant, No. 1. The donor claimed lordship over the entire population of Kaliṅga, but assumed no suzerain title. Evidently the Kaliṅga people, whom he held under subjection, were none but the people of the same name of Koṅgada

or the Northern Ganjam District. There is no evidence whatsoever as to his suzerainty over the Southern Kaliṅga.

It can be gleaned from the inscriptions of Aśoka and Khāravela existing at Bhubaneshwar, that the district of Puri was the abode of the Kaliṅgas. The mention of Gangarides-Calinge by Pliny has led the scholars to suppose that the east-coast region of the Indian peninsula, extending from the Ganges southwards, was inhabited by the Kaliṅga people. This assumption finds also corroboration in the description, found in the Purāṇas that the Vaitaraṇī flows right through the Kaliṅga country.\* Evidently the Kaliṅga people occupied the Districts of Northern Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The tongue, now spoken by the people of these districts, belong to the northern linguistic group. Apparently we can put reliance upon the description, found in the Mahābhārata, that the Kaliṅgas were allied in origin to the Aṅgas, Vaṅgas, Pundras and Suhmas† whose representatives now speak also northern vernaculars. But it is significant to note that in the region, extending southwards from the Mahendra (i. e., Southern Kaliṅga) the Vernacular of the Dravidian origin predominates now ; this is no doubt due to the predominating factor of the Āndhras in the population of the Southern Kaliṅga. The Āndhras probably penetrated into the Southern Kaliṅga during the period of lordship of the family to which Śaktivarman of the grant, No. 2, of the subjoined table belonged. He appears to have belonged to the Vāsiṣṭhiputri family of the Nagarjunakondā inscriptions of the 3rd century A.D.‡

\* Matsya Purāṇa. Ch. 185 and Mahābhārata, Viṣma, Ch. 114.

† Mahābhārata, Ādi, Ch. 104.

‡ E. I. Vol. XX, pp. 12-20. \*

APPENDIX  
RULERS OF UNKNOWN

No.	Reference	Place-names	Donee
1.	Komarti P. of Maharaja Chandavarman E. I. Vol. IV. pp. 142-45 E. Hultzsch.	(1) Kaliṅga (2) Kohetura	Devaśarma G.—Bhāradvāja Ch.—Vājasaneyā
2.	Ragolu P. of Śaktivarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 1-3 E. Hultzsch.	(3) Pistapura (place of issue) (4) Rākaluva in (5) Kaliṅgavīṣaya	Kumāraśarma G.—Sāvarṇas Pr. Pañchārṣa S.—Vājasaneyā
3.	Brihataprostha Gr. of Umāvarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 4-6 E. Hultzsch	(6) Sihapura (place of issue) (7) Brihataprostha (8) Dantayavāgu	Haridatta G.—Aupamanyavas S.—Bahvricha
4.	Kaliṅga Gr. of Nanda- prabhañjanavarmā Ind. Ant. Vol. XIII, pp. 48-50 J. F. Fleet	(9) Sārapalli (place of issue) (10) Deyavāṭa (11) Akṣṭa-agrahāra	Harischandrasvāmī G.—Devarāta

DIX D.  
FAMILIES IN KAILĀNGA

Donor		
CHANDRAVARMAN (lord of Kalinga) year 6, day 15th bright fortnight of Chaitra		
SAKTIVARMAN Ornament of Vāśiṣṭhi- putri Māgadha family, 13th year, foolmoon day of Vaiśākha	W.—Minister Arjunadatta	
UMAVARMAN, (lord of Kalinga), 30th year, 20th day of Mārgaśīrṣa	W.—Haridatta's son. Record-officer.	
Nandaprabhanjanavarmā (lord of Kalinga)		



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Ayodhyā <i>place-name</i>	81	Pallavamalla <i>king</i>	20
Assam <i>Province</i>	100	Place of immigration of dunces :	
Balārjuna <i>king</i>	65,74	Ahichchhatra 41 ; Apilombri 47 ; Atidhā	
Barabhum <i>pergament</i>	60	29 ; Ālāpa 45 ; Bhatta Paroli 69 Hasti-	
Barāsur <i>place-name</i>	76	padā 29 ; Kaliṅga 67 ; Kolāñcha 29 ;	
Bhallika <i>disciple of Buddha</i>	15	Konkaledḍā 67 ; Kāśī in Śrāvasti	
Bhūyāñ <i>people</i>	14	69,71 Klaḍuvāpalli in Madhyadeśa	
Chandragupta <i>king</i>	3	15 ; Komapira 67 ; Madhyadeśa 29,47 ;	
Chandrāditya <i>king</i>	76	Mamana in Tādisamā in Varendra 41 ;	
Chattisgarh <i>district</i>	61	Māydhila 69 ; Nirola 45 ; Odayaśrīga	
Choda <i>country</i>	64	67 ; Pālaśa in Tirabhukti 73 ; Pampā-	
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Gond <i>people</i>	23,27,34,39	Rājha 29 ; Vaṅga 91 ; Rādhāmpa-	
Govindā II <i>king</i>	3,99	vallikanda 67 ; Viṅgipāṭaka 19.	
Govindā III <i>king</i>	3	Place of residence of dunces :	
Gupta Era	10	Ambasara 47 ; Antārāḍi in Lāvadā	
Gurjara <i>country</i>	61	69,71 Gandhaṭapāṭi 45 ; Garakhoṇa 87 ;	
Harṣa Era	21,26,105	Hastigrāma 47 ; Jalajāḍḍā 69 ;	
Harṣavarddhana <i>king</i>	2	Kaliṅga 87 ; Kamalapura 73 ; Khaṇḍa-	
Hazazibagh <i>district</i>	11	kṣetra 67 ; Konara 61 ; Kuruvābhaṭṭa	
Hlā <i>mythical person</i>	14	in Odra 11 ; Loīśpinga 67 ; Lipatūṅga	
Jayasīṁha <i>general</i>	107	67 ; Mahiṣapadra 17 ; Maramendā 67 ;	
Kalikāla <i>family</i>	80	Pampāsarasī 67 ; Paṭavāḍa in Koṭṭarā-	
Karikāla <i>family</i>	80	yaṅga 51 ; Sāvirabhaṭṭa in Odra 11 ;	
Kārpakesari <i>king</i>	77,107	Śilābhāṇḍapati in Odra 69 ; Sipidi 91 ;	
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Rājendrachola <i>king</i>	76	Tapusa <i>disciple of Buddha</i>
Rotasgash <i>place-name</i>	39	Tārānātha <i>author of chronicle</i>
Savara <i>people</i>	32	Tirmulai <i>place-name</i>
Saśāṅkarāja	8,10,11	Tivaradeva <i>king</i>
Sāndhyakaranandi <i>poet</i>	76	Udayamāna <i>king</i>
Sinhala <i>country</i>	64	Vanga <i>people</i>
Sirpur <i>place-name</i>	65	Vindhya <i>mountain</i>











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